MYSORE PROVINCE,

MAY, 1876.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE HON'BLE R. A. DALYELL, M. C. S.,

OFFG. CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*
MILITARY.—*Nil.*

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1876.

PART I.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1876.

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Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Minimum area.* Calling upon Commissioners of Divisions to submit their opinion on proposal made by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	No. 1616—2, dated 27th May 1876.	...	...	1

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 27th May 1876.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 383, dated Banavar, 13th March 1876.

By Notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 83 of the 30th April 1869, Bombay Act IV of 1868 is made applicable to the Territory of Mysore.

2. Rule 2 under Section XVII of the above Act provides that a minimum area shall be fixed, below which sub-division of a survey number shall not be allowed to go in carrying out the decree of a Civil Court.

3. No minimum area has as yet been fixed for Mysore. I beg to propose the following areas for sanction :—

	A.	G.	
Dry crop land	3	0	three acres.
Rice land	0	20	half an acre.
Garden land	0	10	quarter of an acre.

4. It must be understood that the integrity of a survey number, as demarcated and shewn on the map and recorded in the accounts, is in no way affected by this sub-division, which must occur entirely within the limits of a recorded survey number and without detriment to its limits.

5. In proposing the above minimum areas, I have been principally guided by the areas found advisable under the same section of the Act in districts of the Bombay Presidency which appear to be similarly circumstanced to Mysore. These areas will be found at page 267 of the Blue Covered Volume called Official Correspondence on the system of Revenue Survey and Assessment, &c., in the Bombay Presidency.

No. 1616—Judl. 2, dated Bangalore, 27th May 1876.

Order thereon.—The Commissioners of Divisions are requested to submit their opinion on the proposals contained in the Survey Commissioner's letter.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.

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PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Tenure of coffee lands in Manjarabad and the Nagar Division.* Informing the Honorary Secretary, Mysore Planters' Association, that on a careful consideration of the subject Mr. Dalzell concurred in the opinion expressed by Sir Richard Meade that an acreage rate should be substituted for the present halat tax, and intimating that Proceedings will be prepared disposing of the several papers on the subject recently under the Officiating Chief Commissioner's consideration.	No. 17, dated 3rd May 1876.	...	Progs. for June 1875, Part I.	1
	Proceedings accordingly.	No. 1111—5, dated 5th May 1876.	...	...	2 to 19
3 to 4	*Revision of assessment in the Gudibanda Taluk of the Kolar District.* Passing orders on communication from Survey and Settlement Commissioner on the subject.	No. 1278—21, dated 17th May 1876.	...	...	20 to 30
5 to 6	*Mysore Topographical Survey.* Communicating correspondence from the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce to the Officers denoted for information.	No. 1751—38, dated 30th May 1876.	...	...	31 to 33
7 to 8	*Disputed boundary between Mysore and Malabar.* Forwarding further correspondence from Madras Government to Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division and the Conservator of Forests.	No. 1813—11, dated 31st May 1876.	...	Part I. Progs. for Feb. 1876. "Rev. Agri. and Commerce." Index Nos. 19 to 20.	34 to 35

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 3rd May 1876.

Circuit No. 17.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
CAMP MERCARA, *3rd May* 1876.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE.

To

THE HONORARY SECRETARY, MYSORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION,
SAKLESPUR.

SIR,

I am instructed by the Offg. Chief Commissioner to inform you that he is reluctantly compelled to forego his projected visit to Manjarabad owing to intelligence which has just reached him to the effect that Mr. C. B. Saunders will take up the Chief Commissionership of Mysore at the beginning of next month, which will necessitate Mr. Dalyell's immediate return to Bangalore in order to make arrangements for handing over charge of the Province.

2. The question of the tenure of coffee-lands in Manjarabad and the Nagar Division has for sometime engaged Mr. Dalyell's attention, and, as you are aware, he had intended to visit your district before coming to a final conclusion on the subject; but as under existing circumstances this will now be impossible, I am desired to inform you that on a careful consideration of the matter, he fully concurs in the opinion expressed by Sir Richard Meade in his Proceedings of 4th June 1875, No. 7074, to the effect that an acreage rate should be substituted for the present halat-tax.

3. Mr. Dalyell is disposed to think that the full rates should be Rs. 1—8—0 per acre, but that in regard to lands newly taken up this rate should not be reached till the eighth year, the land being held free of assessment for five years, 8 annas per acre being charged in the sixth year, and Rs. 1—0—0 in the seventh. In regard to the existing estates which have been already in occupation for five years, or upwards, he thinks it would be equitable to charge eight annas per acre for the first year, after the change of system, one rupee for the second, and the full rate for the third, and thereafter.

4. In conclusion, I am to state that the Offg. Chief Commissioner will be glad to receive from your Association an expression of your views on his opinion, as above expressed, at the earliest possible date, at which you can make it convenient to communicate them. In the meantime Proceedings will be prepared disposing of the several papers on the subject which have recently been under the Offg. Chief Commissioner's consideration, and giving full details of the grounds upon which he has arrived at the conclusions referred to above, copy of which will be forwarded to you in due course.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 5th May 1876.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Department, No. 149—Rev. 24, dated Mysore, 1st June 1875.

From No. 7854—475 of 2nd February 1875.
To No. 811—153 of 16th March 1875.

In continuation of the correspondence marginally noted, relative to the substitution of an acreage for the present system of halat on coffee, I have the honor to forward for the information of the Chief Commissioner, a letter dated 15th April 1875, from the Joint Honorary Secretaries to the Planters' Association, to the address of the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan, with an Extract of the Proceedings of the Mysore Planters' Association, at a meeting held on the 27th March, and a report on the circumstances which have injuriously affected the cultivation of coffee in Mysore.

2. At the meeting referred to, several different opinions were given, but the Association were unable to arrive at any conclusion, which is attributed in a great measure to the absence of any definite expression on the part of Government relative to the precise rate of land-tax per acre proposed in lieu of the halat, and it was therefore resolved that a report be drawn up, shewing the difficulties attendant on coffee cultivation in Mysore, which is unique and does not admit of comparison with the systems followed in other countries, and that the Chief Commissioner be asked to favor the Association with definite information regarding the proposed rate of asessment, and what improvements in the stability of the tenure of land would follow from the change.

3. The report which has been prepared by Mr. Graham Anderson refers at some length to the losses sustained by the hasty clearing of shade in imitation of the system found to be successful in Ceylon and elsewhere, which has been a failure in Manjarabad, and states that without further prolonged experience it cannot be determined what method of cultivation will succeed, since a return to the system of partial shade has been equally unsatisfactory. The ill-success of the enterprize is also represented to be connected with the indefinite character of the title afforded by the patta, in consequence apparently of the risk of resumption under the clause relating to planting up the land.

4. It is to be regretted that the Association was unable to express any opinion whether an acreage or payment of a proportion of the crop was preferable, and still more that no information can be given of the yield per acre, without some estimate of which it would seem impossible to fix upon a fair rate of land-tax.

5. The defective title conferred by the patta is an evil which has been already fully admitted, but it is one that has been felt more by European than Native planters, as the latter have no scruples on the point, and the chief sufferer by the present system has been the Government, which has permitted most of the land to be held, or speculated in, without obtaining any adequate revenue.

6. The Association record in guarded terms that the general opinion of planters is to favor the introduction of any measure which may be calculated to improve the unsatisfactory condition of the tenure, if at the same time the peculiar circumstances attending the cultivation of coffee be duly considered, and it therefore appears that all that remains for the Government is to decide whether or not an acreage is advisable, and, if it be so, to proceed to obtain the necessary data for assessment through the Revenue Survey Department as in the case of all other lands in the Province.

From the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Manjarabad Planters' Association, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, dated Manjarabad, 15th April 1875.

We have the honor to inform you that the copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7854—478 was duly considered at the Annual Meeting of our Association.

We have the honor to annex a copy of the Resolution passed on the subject and to forward a report on the "circumstances which have injuriously affected the cultivation of coffee in Mysore."

It will be observed that, in the absence of any distinct expression on the part of Government as to the precise amount of tax per acre it is intended to propose should be introduced in substitution of the present halat system, it is impossible for the Association to give a definite reply.

The improvement as to stability of tenure which such a change would induce is also a matter which will require the mature consideration of the Association.

The report is respectfully submitted with a view to lay bare the circumstances which render it necessary that the subject of the cultivation of coffee in Mysore must be considered in all its bearings as a peculiar and unique enterprize, which does not admit of comparison with or of being considered in any way connected with the cultivation in other countries.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 5th May 1876.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Mysore Planters' Association at a Meeting held on the 27th March 1875.

READ—

Copy of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings relative to the proposed introduction of a land-tax.

READ—

Opinions of absent members.

A discussion as to the course to be pursued then followed:—

Proposed by Mr. B. Mocket that the Chief Commissioner be informed that the subject of substitution of land-tax for halat has been laid before the members of the Mysore Planters' Association, and that several different opinions on the subject have been given by the various members. No conclusion has however yet been arrived at, and this is owing in a great measure to the absence of any definite expression on the part of Government relative to the precise rate per acre of taxation it is proposed to introduce in substitution of the existing halat. Considering the general opinion of planters is to favor the introduction of any measure which may be calculated to improve the present unsatisfactory condition of our present land-tenure compatibly with a due consideration of the peculiar circumstances attached to the cultivation of coffee in Mysore, I propose that the Secretaries be requested to draw up an official report clearly shewing the great difficulties, owing to the climatic peculiarities and other causes, against which the planters of this Province have to contend and which render the cultivation of coffee in Mysore an enterprize unique and not in any way subject to comparison with that of any other coffee-producing country. I propose that this report be prepared and submitted for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner, and that he be requested to favor the Association with a definite expression of the rate of assessment which Government propose to introduce in lieu of the present system and also to inform us what improvements with regard to stability of tenure such a change would induce.

From the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 108—R. 24, dated Shimoga, 29th May 1875.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Order No. 7854—478, dated 2nd February last, I have the honor to forward for information copies of replies from the European coffee planters* in the Kadur District, received with the Kadur Deputy Commissioner's dockets Nos. 45 and 101, dated 12th April and 12th instant, respectively, on the subject of imposing a land-tax on coffee estates in lieu of the existing halat on produce. There is no Association of planters in this Division, and it was therefore necessary to ascertain their individual opinions.

Messrs. { W. A. Allardice. R. B. Gaskell. F. D. Meppen. R. G. Allardice. G. M. Porter.

2. It will be seen from the enclosures that the planters are of one mind as to the expediency of substituting a rate per acre for the present excise on produce.

3. The interesting and difficult question is of course in what manner and in what rate the tax should be imposed. Consideration has already been shewn both to Native and European planters, but especially to the former whose careless system of cultivation has obviously been the cause of much loss to Government. It is notorious that many native estates might be resumed if it were not for the difficulty of procuring accurate information of their condition. This information should now be forthcoming in the registers which the Officers of the Revenue Survey Department were instructed to open.

4. Under an acreage system numerous native coffee holdings will no doubt be surrendered. In the case of utterly impoverished or negligent owners, this would be no cause for regret, but with the object of stimulating the enterprize of the more industrious and wealthy proprietors, a progressive rate might be instituted, which, as suggested by Mr. Meppen, might in the 3rd year reach the maximum rate to be imposed on European planters. If for instance the maximum rate were fixed at 1½ Rs. the intermediate rates might be ½ rupee and 1 rupee.

5. At the request of the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, I have directed his being furnished with the area of each coffee estate as contained in the register of pattas, with a view of arriving at some conclusion as to what the result of applying certain rates may be. But these areas are little better than guesses, and it will not be safe to base calculations on anything short of the actual measurements of the Survey Department.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 5th May 1876.

From W. A. Allardice, Esq., To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, dated Mailimane, 20th February 1875.

In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, I have the honor to inform you that all my partners and I are very desirous of a rate per acre on our coffee lands being entirely substituted for the present halat, or duty, on the coffee we export. Our reasons for wishing this substitution are—

1*st.*—Because we feel that the more capital we sink in buying manures and otherwise cultivating our lands, the greater the amount of halat we have to pay to Government; whereas if a rate per acre was substituted, the amount would be stationary.

2*nd.*—Because we know that in this District a great number of coffee jungles are held by people who leave them almost entirely uncultivated, and we believe if a land-tax was substituted for the halat, the owners of these jungles would either begin to cultivate them, which would benefit the revenue, or put them in the market which would benefit us and others who are able and willing to cultivate them.

3*rd.*—Because the exportation of our crops will be easier than it is now, and it will not be open to any one in the future, to delay the transmission of our coffee to the coast: under the present system it might be delayed, for the coffee has to be weighed and reweighed at the inspecting houses on its way to the coast; but a land-tax would do away with these obstructions and delays, and bandy-hire would therefore be cheaper.

From R. G. Allardice, Esq., To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, dated Balur, Vastara Taluk, 23rd February 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular No. A—1249, dated the 18th instant, requesting the expression of my opinion on the question of substituting land-tax for the duty on coffee.

I should welcome such a change with gladness, and I hope it may be effected soon, and completely, not partially. I look on the halat as unjust; it is in itself a heavy tax, and it is besides a tax on enterprize and capital, for the more a planter cultivates and the higher he raises his crops, the greater amount he has to pay; whereas he who does nothing and is content to get small crops off large extents of land, pays very little. The tax is also an obstruction and trouble in the despatch of the coffee and in the transaction of business.

I believe the change would also be a great gain to Government and that more revenue could be got through the land-tax from the holdings of natives than through the halat: many natives do not get one maund an acre from the land; while others hold fine tracts of jungle, with which they do absolutely nothing, yet of which they cannot be dispossessed, because they have complied with the letter of their pattas.

Regarding the rate I think it should not be so high as in Coorg, because our plants grown under shade, without which they will not live, do not bear so heavily as those in the open. I would beg to suggest that Rs. 1—8—0 would be about a fair rate. My brother Mr. A. J. Allardice of Alikan concurs in my views.

From R. B. Gaskell, Esq., To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, dated Nemar, 10th March 1875.

I have the honor to reply to your enclosure requesting an opinion on the substitution of land-tax for that on produce.

Individually speaking, such substitution would be most detrimental to producers in this part of the country, where, with one exception, coffee planting is purely native: the land-tax would be more severely felt. I presume the tax would be levied as in the British Territory.

From F. D. Meppen, Esq., To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, dated Kelagur Coffee Estate, Vastara Taluk, 13th March 1875.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the Nagar Commissioner's circular No. 727, dated 13th, and forwarded by you, the 18th ultimo, calling for an expression of opinion on the question of substituting land-tax for halat on coffee.

2. In reply, I have to state that personally I am in favor of a tax assessed per acre for coffee

lands, in lieu of the present halat. However in voting for a land-tax, I must remark that the question is one of very grave importance; as the change will affect the interests of some thousands of Native coffee growers to a greater extent than it will the European planter.

3. One of the chief points for consideration is the rate of assessment proposed to be put on coffee lands in this Province. If it is to be the same as in Coorg and other districts, it may be considered excessive for Mysore, where coffee from necessity is cultivated under shade. In those districts where it is grown in the open, the bearing capability of the tree is much greater than in Mysore; hence the average produce per acre is much less in Mysore than it is in other districts. This difference in the yield per acre should receive due consideration before any rate of assessment is fixed upon for forest or coffee lands in this Province.

4. Under the present indirect system of taxing coffee lands by levying a duty on produce, natives do not care to cultivate their holdings; therefore, to them the change to a direct taxation of coffee lands will involve vital consequences, as they are quite unprepared for the proposed imposition in place of the halat. Hence some modification in assessing their lands will be found necessary as, I believe, there is much greater difference in the average produce per acre between Native and European estates in Mysore, than there is between the European estates of Mysore and other districts; and if planters consider the Coorg rate of assessment too high for Mysore, Natives on the other hand will consider whatever rate may be agreed upon to tax the estates of Europeans a great deal too high for them to pay in the present state of their holdings. It is obvious that some arrangement will be necessary to meet the interests of all parties, yet I consider that there should be but one rate of assessment for all, and not one rate for Native and another for European.

5. Fifty years ago under Native rule, coffee was subject to the Varam system of cultivation. Forest land being considered State property, the coffee produced was divided in equal shares between the grower and the State. However arbitrary that mode of taxation may appear at the present time, having been levied in kind, it suited the native idea, because it did not involve any fixed money payment as tax on a capricious forest cultivation, and I believe if it were possible even now to levy a tax in kind it would be preferred by natives to a money tax. The halat on coffee existed then as now. The Varam system was abolished by the British on assuming Government of the Province, and since then no other direct taxation on forest land for coffee cultivation was substituted. The halat on coffee is paid by merchants and planters who export the produce; while native growers, who sell the coffee on the spot, virtually pay no tax whatever for their holdings, and do not consider the halat as a tax upon the land. Such being the case, they will feel very seriously the change from the present system to direct taxation of the land. The system is however a very injurious one, and should be altered. It fostered careless cultivation by Europeans until recently, and on the part of Natives the entire and total neglect of any attempt at cultivation. It has reduced native holdings to what they are at present, and the proprietors to take no more trouble with them, than to pick the crop nature puts on the trees. Under such a system the loss of revenue to the State must be very great.

6. The only remedy for the evil is direct taxation of the land. Its introduction should, however, at first, be a moderate assessment per acre, arranged on a gradual rising scale: a rate that may be increased every second or third year, say for 6 years, until it reaches the maximum rate fixed upon. This will afford Natives ample time to cultivate their neglected holdings and a rising scale of assessment will not press hard upon them. European planters should be allowed the same privilege, or be brought on the scale that may be fixed upon after the third year to Natives.

From Gerald M. Porter, Esq., To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, No. 163, dated Koppa, Kadur, May 6th, 1875.

Mr. Ross Porter having left for England, in his absence I opened your letter No. 163 of the 1st to him, that came to hand yesterday. With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, calling for opinion, anent the substitution of land-tax per acre for the amount of halat now levied on coffee, I beg to state that Captain Blair gave him *no* information on the subject: on your informing me what amount it is the intention of the Chief Commissioner to levy on cultivated, and what on uncultivated lands, also the time to be allowed to plant up empty jungle before the tax would be enforced, I should be able to give you my opinion, as well as that of other planters, on the subject, residing near here; immediately on receipt of your reply to this query I will forward it home to Mr. Porter for his opinion.

From the Honorary Secretary to the Mysore Planters' Association, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, dated Manjarabad, 20th November 1875.

We have the honor, by special desire of the members of the Mysore Planters' Association, to forward

for the information of the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Mysore, extracts from the proceedings of a special meeting held at Saklespur on Saturday the 30th October 1875.

We have the honor to request you will do us the favor of drawing the Chief Commissioner's early attention to the undisguised alarm which has been universally caused to the planting community by the recent action of Government in connection with the proceedings referring to, and connected with, the Kadamane estate.

The Mysore Planters' Association was formed eleven years ago for the express purpose of drawing the earnest attention of Government to the defective nature of the tenure under which the planters hold their land. Since that date to the present time the Association has endeavoured in every way to bring about an improvement in the matter of general security. Voluminous correspondence has been carried on and a memorial was addressed to the Government of India on the subject. Each successive Chief Commissioner has given expression to the earnest desire of Government in every way to relieve the planters from any unnecessary anxiety, and its wish to make any reasonable concessions which should be calculated to secure a general feeling of confidence and security among those interested in coffee cultivation. It is a stern fact and one calling forth every feeling of regret on the part of the Association, that although the prospect of a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the much vexed question has so many times appeared almost a matter of certainty, that each successive step and order of Government have only had the effect of intensifying that feeling of undoubted insecurity connected with the matter of the land tenure system generally.

The present working staff of the Association after carefully considering the correspondence which has passed, feel quite at a loss how either to amplify or dilate further upon the arguments, which have already been pressed upon Government by the Association.

The subject is one undoubtedly calling for the mature and dispassionate consideration of Government, and considering all the trying and exceptional circumstances involved, we have had the honor on several previous occasions even to suggest that any final arrangement that is proposed should be based not only on a perfect realization of the disasters which have been connected with the coffee planting enterprize generally in Mysore, but should be coupled with that measure of indulgent forbearance which is quite compatible with the maintenance in their entirety of the equitable rights of the Government over land granted for coffee cultivation.

We have the honor to remark that the general ruling of the Officiating Chief Commissioner in the proceedings connected with the Kadamane estate, being diametrically opposed to the generally accepted reading of the pattas, has convinced the Association that all previous representations have been unavailing, and it has painfully assured every member that general security in the matter of tenure is virtually considered by Government to be illusionary and withdrawable at will,

The Association has always acknowledged, and indeed was the first to draw attention to the fact that the patta system was not only crude and primitive, but actually was a system which acted as a deterrent to energy, being absolutely a tax graduating exactly in proportion to the increase of prosperity consequent on the expenditure of energy and capital. The Association having, however, received so many assurances of the anxious desire of Government to concede every thing in reason in consideration of the trying circumstances connected with, and the losses which have been involved in the enterprize, was in no way prepared for the most alarming attitude, which the ruling above referred to would lead it to consider it is the intention of Government to assume towards those who have so earnestly solicited consideration at its hands. The concessions also which are requested from Mr. Middleton are not only so much out of proportion to those offered in return, and would, if made inevitably, remove the only security which the planters maintain they enjoy by an equitable and generally accepted reading of the terms of their pattas, but virtually they constitute an open declaration of the opinion of Government that it is within the power of a Mysore planter at pleasure, within a period of three years, to establish a definite number of coffee plants on places where the toil of years and the energy and the capital of the planter has failed to bring about the desired result.

Since planting was commenced in Mysore it surely must be considered that the planters' desire was to have the land planted with coffee, and it must certainly resolve itself into a self-evident impossibility for any one to pledge himself to perform in three years what he and his neighbours have been unable to bring about under more favorable circumstances during a period of 10 or 20 years.

The present pattas are certainly defective enough ; but it has been reserved to the eleventh year of the correspondence, for the Government of Mysore to promulgate for general information an order which virtually nullifies them altogether.

All settlers who took up land for cultivation did so honestly, and with the firm resolve to grow coffee on it, and thus benefit themselves and Government at the same time. As in the whole wording of the pattas from the beginning to the end there is not one single word calculated to cause anxiety regarding the intention of Government with regard to land which has been once planted up, the whole planting community have always considered that an undoubted and incontrovertible right and title had been permanently established when the planter had planted the required minimum average number of trees in his holding. The Association cannot thoroughly realize the intention of Government in the matter, and we are desired earnestly to solicit further information on the subject.

We have the honor on the part of the members of the Association to point out that it is quite apparent that it is the desire of Government to have the word "*maintain*" actually inserted in the Aattas generally. With the greatest submission we are instructed to state that the members of the pssociation are in no way prepared to agree to any such an arrangement, and if Mr. Middleton elects to have such a word inserted in his new patta, he does so on his own responsibility, thus making a private arrangement with Government of so exceptional a nature that the Association feels bound to repudiate all connection with it.

The terms of the pattas are, we are to submit, sufficiently clear on this point, and under the circumstances the insertion of any such word would be considered as overturning from the very foundation the validity of our pattas, and removing the present fragile security of the tenure which we yet hope to see improved and regenerated.

In the pattas no such word is to be found, the former Government having evidently relied on the investment of capital and the honest intentions of the planters as the best guarantees for the fulfillment of both the letter and the spirit of the terms upon which land was granted. The members of the Association would be the last in the world to advocate either indulgence or forbearance to be exercised towards any guilty of indifference or neglect, but they desire zealously and strenuously to recommend that where failure has resulted from unavoidable circumstances, where capital, energy and every reasonable or possible means likely to insure success have been exhausted to no avail, that considering the planters are the greatest losers in the transaction, that Government should recognize the advisability of endeavouring by every means in its power rather to make arrangements calculated to foster and regenerate the enterprize generally, than further to develope that anxious feeling of alarm and insecurity which the recent order of the Officiating Chief Commissioner has given rise to.

We are requested particularly to dwell upon the unanimous opinion of the members of the Association as to the proposal to insert any clause referring to maintenance.

Had those members of the Mysore Government who framed the terms of the original pattas had any misgivings as to the honest intentions of those taking up land, it is an undoubted fact that not only would the clause exempting planters from all visits of Government officials have been omitted, but a regular staff of Government Coffee Inspectors would have been appointed to see that the terms of the pattas were complied with.

No doubt the former members of the Government considered it would indeed be an anomaly, and one not even worthy of taking steps to guard against, that a body of men were prepared to come out to a malarious country, spend the best days of their life there and fritter away their capital and exhaust their energy with the one intention of doing everything which was calculated not only to insure failure, but to impoverish themselves and the revenue of the country at the same time.

Had the Government laid down any rules even indicating or suggesting the method of cultivation to be adopted, such would have been different. No ideas of borer, leaf disease, bug, effects of drought, or even of climatic requirements generally, were ever entertained. No knowledge of the various systems of cultivation at present adopted by planters, each of which differs according to elevation, climate and locality, was available, and it is not unreasonable therefore to conjecture that Government were duly impressed with the impossibility of laying down rules, and of the advisability of leaving the management of the cultivation entirely to the honest care of those who not only would be the greatest losers by failure, but who virtually undertook to make the enterprize the study of their lives.

We have the honor particularly to draw attention to the fact that if years of toil and energy and the expenditure of capital did not prevent the visitation of the borer, which actually occurred in the very zenith of the planters' career—when in fact each man was vieing with another in the endeavour to secure a fortune which appeared almost a certainty; when energy was unexhausted; when every capitalist was only too anxious to throw his money into the undertaking; when every endeavour to cultivate to the highest extent was made—that the mere insertion of any such word as "*Maintenance*" would not have in any way protected the interests of Government or have averted disasters which are patent to the

whole world as the result of circumstances over which Providence alone could have exercised any control: and further it is self-evident that had any such word been inserted in the pattas, it must have been subservient to the "Will of God," a reservation used in the commercial world in all transactions in which there is obviously very much less necessity for such a saving clause, than in an undertaking extending over such a length of time and demanding local experience which alone is even insufficient effectually to insure ultimate success.

At present the planters of Mysore are engaged with renewed energy in endeavouring to correct the effects of former misconceptions as to climatic requirements, and if Government only refrains from imposing fresh anxieties on those who have already been sorely discomforted by misfortune and disaster, the Association feels confident that with the dearly bought experience of former years, the planting community as guaranteed by the mere fact of perseverance in the undertaking will wipe out the misfortunes of the past.

In conclusion, we have the honor to state that as the Association has not been favored with a reply to its communication dated 15th April 1875, it is earnestly hoped the minute that accompanied it referring to the circumstances which have injuriously affected the coffee enterprize in Mysore, may be considered as worthy of the mature consideration of Government in connection with this subsequent representation.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Mysore Planters' Association.

At a special meeting of the Mysore Planters' Association held at Saklespur on Saturday the 30th October 1875.

The Secretary by request read the whole of proceedings in the case.

After a protracted and animated discussion and a mature consideration of the various points, Mr. J. S. Middleton proposed the following motion :—

That as the ruling of the Mysore Government with reference to the Kadamane estate, if carried out, would seriously affect the tenure of land in this Province, and as the proposals of the Chief Commissioner are so opposed to the generally accepted sense of our pattas or grants, and as the tendency of every successive Commissioner of late years has been to introduce new terms and fresh clauses at pleasure into a document which we looked upon as sacred and binding on all concerned, we cannot but look with alarm on proceedings which tend to cut at the very root of our existence and security, I move that the Government of India be addressed on the subject with a view to securing for us a title that would be acceptable and indisputable.—Seconded by General C. G. Ottley.

Mr. Brooke Mockett while agreeing to every word said by Mr. Middleton thought it would be more courteous in the first instance to address the Chief Commissioner ; he therefore proposed the following motion :—

That this meeting having heard read with surprise and consternation the correspondence between the Commissioner of Mysore and Mr. Middleton, is of opinion that, according to the terms of the existing pattas, no obligation exists which makes the "maintenance" of a minimum number of plants per acre imperative, the word "*maintenance*" (or its equivalent) not being contained in the patta, but has been lately brought forward by Sir Richard Meade. The interest of the planting community being thus immediately threatened, I therefore propose that the Honorable Mr. Dalyell be written to on this subject with reference to a definite settlement of land-tenure generally, considering that the subject is already under discussion, and no answer has yet been received to correspondence relative to it which was forwarded for the information of the Chief Commissioner through the Deputy Commissioner of the District on the 15th April 1875.—Seconded by Mr. A. Wilson.

After a further discussion the President called for a show of hands. Mr. Brooke Mockett's resolution was carried ; Mr. J. S. Middleton consenting to allow his motion to stand over until an answer be received from the Mysore Government.

The Secretary drew attention to, and solicited orders regarding, the important point, namely, the profferred concession of Mr. Middleton to agree to the insertion of the word "maintain" in the new patta Government propose to give him. After having taken the general sense of the meeting he proposed that it

be clearly understood and recorded that if Mr. Middleton elects to make with Government any such arrangement, it must be clearly considered as a private compact and must be understood as one in which the Association repudiates all share or responsibility connected with the concession which all the other planters are in no way prepared to make, and consider as opposed to the letter and spirit of the pattas.—Seconded by the President and supported by Mr. A. Wilson, and carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. C. B. King :—

That the President and Secretaries be empowered to address the Chief Commissioner of Mysore forwarding copies of the resolutions passed at this meeting, and drawing his attention to the injurious effete of the ruling in the Proceedings connected with the Kardamane estate, and begging him to take early steps to re-assure the planting community and endeavour to remove the universal alarm which has undoubtedly been caused to every planter by the ruling in this case.—Seconded by Mr. R. Tillotson and carried *nem con.*

Abstract consideration of circumstances which have injuriously affected the cultivation of coffee in Mysore.

The only motto for a Mysore planter is "*Experientia docet.*" An authority on the subject, a man who has watched the course of events from almost the commencement, has registered his opinion that the cultivation of coffee in this Province must be considered as a specialité, and a subject to which rules founded on experience gained in other coffee-growing countries do in no way apply. The subject of coffee, its requirements and the difficulties attending its culitvation in Mysore, form the groundwork for a report, which, without difficulty or research, could now easily be framed, and which, were it not that the yield for future enterprize is so limited in this Province, might be useful. These words are, however written after many years of trial and experience, but it is deeply to be regretted that the cultivation of coffee was commenced at a time and under circumstances so entirely different.

In this memorandum it is merely intended to touch upon, or allude to, a particular feature of the question, *viz*, the difficulties attending the cultivation and the circumstances which have injuriously affected it. Such a consideration has been rendered necessary in order to defend the action of the planting community in the matter, and to endeavour, by a concise exposition of facts, to remove the most erroneous opinions which have most unaccountably been entertained with regard to the causes which have led to effects, which are unfortunately only too apparent.

There cannot be two opinions as to the highly injurious effects brought about by the wording of the pattas granted by the Mysore Government.

The cultivation of coffee was in its infancy, and climatic influences or requirements were never thought of by the framers of the deeds in question. The slightest doubts evidently did not exist as to the success of the cultivation in the Province, and this is rendered undoubted by the fact of the Government considering it advisable to stipulate for itself a percentage on the yield of the land in lieu of direct or definite taxation. No proposition as to system of cultivation to be adopted was either thought of or enunciated, and in the absence of reliable information or practical experience the pioneers of coffee planting could only avail themselves of two systems, one being the crude and slovenly form adopted by the natives, and the other that which planters of experience in Ceylon and Wynaad had found to answer.

The terms of the pattas enacted that a certain average number of plants were to be planted within a definite period, and to that clause must be attributed many of the misfortunes which have resulted. There was no time allowed for experience and barely any for forethought. Government were anxious to get capitalists to settle down in the country and spared no pains to accomplish the desired reality. Many of the first planters opened up land on verbal authority and were frequently the recipients of direct Government assistance in matters connected with, or calculated to further, the embryo enterprize. All was haste and energy and the result could not possibly be even guessed at without time. It is an undoubted fact and one that will not be disputed, that in most cases success has attended the majority of Mysore planters in an inverse ratio to the amount of energy and capital expended. No one will dispute the fact that some of the most energetic men Mysore ever possessed have gone home wiser, but ruined men ; and that those who have remained have either been able to do so by having luckily had misgivings at the first, having accepted Native rather than European advice, or having been the happy possessors of a very large amount of capital. Some of the finest estates in the Province are those which were opened on the Native principle and were allowed to remain utterly unproductive and unremunerative for years. Reports of the favorable results of the open system reached Mysore from Ceylon, Wynaad

and Coorg, and all who had land available were naturally induced to adopt it owing to their experience of the miserable returns after many years from shaded coffee and the promising appearance of some clearings in Manjarabad.

The estates in Coorg, Wynaad and the Nilgiris were visited, and every one was utterly disgusted with the Native principle in Mysore, and European advice and experience were henceforth acknowledged the best. A crop of 4 or 5 cwts per acre was talked of as a matter of certainty in the 3rd and 4th years, and without the least hesitation extensive blocks of forest were felled, and for the first few years great success was anticipated. The burning of the forest placed the whole of the properties of a naturally rich soil in an available form as food for the plants, and the growth was marvellous, and for a year or two the yield was proportionate, but these successes were only destined to be transitory and field after field succumbed to the borer and the system was admitted a failure. Those who were the fortunate possessors of reserve land were enabled to remain and commence again, and those who had either entirely adopted the crude Native system or who had planted a portion under shade began to turn their attention to the shaded coffee.

Year after year made these men painfully aware that this system was not calculated to bring success either. Eight, nine and ten years passed away without any suitable returns, and planters found that partial shade was necessary. The trees planted had suffered the irretrievable loss of their lower primary branches, whereby one half of the bearing powers was lost, and it was discovered that the shaded estates were nearly as great a failure, as far as invested capital was concerned, as those in the open where the mistake was found out in time.

The rage for the "open system" was so great that few indeed escaped being led to adopt it, and the cultivation of coffee in Mysore is only now being set on a proper footing. The coffee enterprize must be truly said to be in its second infancy and of necessity years must elapse, ere the effects of past misfortunes can be counteracted. Without capital, success cannot be hoped for, and under the peculiar circumstances the existing planters are the most likely to work with energy, considering that they have expended immense amounts of capital already in gaining the experience they possess. A change from a system of cultivation under shade to one in the open would be comparatively an easy one ; but the reverse is a matter not only calling for capital, but requiring time, patience, and experience in matters which have been hitherto neglected. The planters in Mysore labor under the disadvantage of being alone in the world, no other community being in a position to render them practical advice. Local experience is essential. The nature of the climate of the Province demands the adoption of exceptional and peculiar measures, and it requires the experience of many years before such can be initiated with any amount of certainty as to success. The adoption for a few years of a system, which, although attended with the best results elsewhere, proved ruinously unfitted for this particular Province, has not only caused the direct loss of capital invested but has permanently crippled the prospective chances of success. Those who cleared in the open have had to rear shade and in every way to compensate artificially for the mistake. Under the circumstances such operations called for experience in an unknown subject. Expensive operations were carried out, and it was subsequently ascertained that certain handsome and apparently suitable trees had a positively pernicious effect upon the coffee below them. Years of toil and energy have been wasted ere this and other facts involved in the "shade principle" have been learnt, and at this moment the axe is again doing its work in removing what it has taken years to grow. Planters are often asked what the yield per acre is in Mysore. No satisfactory or definite answer can be given, owing to the fact that there is not a planter in the Province who has not made mistakes and is obliged to cultivate large tracts of land which produce little or nothing in return. The good has to pay for the upkeep of the bad. Each individual may pride himself on the yield of certain portions, but it may be asserted that there are not 100 acres in the whole of Mysore in one block in which some fault or mistake cannot be discovered, and this should be conclusive proof that much yet remains to be learnt and adopted.

To arrive at a true estimate of the magnitude of the misfortune which has attended the cultivation, it is only necessary to notice a statement made by the Commissioner of Ashtagram, dated 20th February 1875, and numbered 767. Although it is acknowledged that it is impossible to form a correct opinion, still the figures speak for themselves.

The realization of halat has been as follows on a total computed area of 52,888 acres granted for coffee.

	Rs.	As.	P.
1869—70	23,007	1	8
1870—71	23,741	0	6
1871—72	20,564	13	2
1872—73	21,903	15	5
1873—74	13,454	7	10
Total Rs...	1,02,671	6	7

If the period extending from 1864 to 1869 was examined in the same way, the result would only further tend to prove the wretched success which has been the reward of energy and exposure.

Government are naturally anxious to see progress, but there is not a doubt that the Native will in the end be the gainer at the expense of the European. Naturally indolent the Native cultivator calmly looks on at all the mistakes and successes of the European in a stoical manner, and ever mindful of past misfortunes is loath to adopt any course until success is undeniably stamped upon it.

This principle of judicious inactivity must in the end have the desired effect. Contented with small returns and in many cases satisfied if the land supplies them with material to build their houses and firewood for household consumption, many Native holders are merely awaiting the time when an infallible plan of coffee cultivation for Mysore shall be discovered at the expense of European capital and energy. A European cannot remain inert. An irrepressible desire for success and a determination to secure it at any price, are innate characteristics of the European, and merely require for their development a certain amount of encouragement on the part of Government. The interests of the European and Native planters must however always be considered identical, and at present there could be no argument advanced to the contrary. The Europeans are indeed deserving of separate consideration on some particular points, but they have no desire to have their interests separated from those of the main body of planters in the country. The cultivation of coffee in Mysore must henceforth be considered set within bounds, and as applying to an exotic which under favorable circumstances will afford a competency for the planter who really works with energy and forethought, but which under no circumstances can be expected to do more.

Any comparison with Coorg or Wynaad is inadmissible, and any consideration of the subject will of necessity have to be based on actual statistics and facts. In fact the coffee enterprize in Mysore must be undoubtedly considered permanently crippled, and the planters have no other alternative than to continue to use their best endeavours to make the best of their misfortune. Virgin forest is now, almost, a thing of the past, and the sites of partial or total failures are alone left for the planter to use as a field for his future operations. The only virgin forest left is that which from the want of time, opportunity, or capital has been left unplanted by the pattadars, and although Government frequently draw attention to the resumption clause, it remains a stern fact that the revenue of the country would not have suffered so severely had more land been left uncleared to this day. It is not at all clear by what rule of either equity or law the resumption clause could be made to apply to land which having been properly planted with coffee has been rendered totally unremunerative by circumstances over which the planters had no control, and which have involved the loss of the whole of the capital invested.

In the pattas there are no doubts expressed as to the success of the enterprize, and no stipulations as to the adoption of any definite system of either cultivation or maintenance. The Government undoubtedly considered that the outlay of private capital was ample guarantee that the planters would do their best to insure success. The Government Commissioner, appointed to enquire into the causes which induced the borer, never ventured to attribute any misfortune to neglect, being doubtless assured that no man would willingly bring about his own ruin. The scrupulous care and attention with which the planters worked their open clearings at the commencement, could not undoubtedly be surpassed, and accounts are to this day available to prove the assertion.

The Government undoubtedly constituted itself the sleeping partner in every estate in Mysore and relied on the planters as the working partners to use their own discretion. It has shared in all the successes which attended the first years of the "Open system," and in equity could scarcely withdraw its own stake in the undertaking and leave the planter to bear the entire loss of capital and energy. It is always usual in an unsuccessful undertaking for partners to come to an amicable arrangement in the event of a dissolution being necessary, but there are no rules which could apply to the case in question which as a particular phase of the subject deserves peculiar and exceptional consideration.

When once a jungle is opened up either partially or entirely and has been cropped with coffee, the peculiar and indefinable virtue requisite for growing supplies rapidly leaves it, and although analysis of soils has occupied peculiar attention, no manure or other fertilizing application has yet been discovered which will compensate for the loss. In England the same exists under certain circumstances. After a fine forest has been raised and felled, a similar class of tree positively refuses to grow. Coffee supplies on an old clearing can only be raised under the greatest difficulties and peculiar circumstances, and in no case have ever yet been known to approach in luxuriance to the trees reared immediately the clearing was made.

The lands taken up for coffee may be classed as follows:—

1. Kans or forests.
2. Malés or ghat forests.
3. Udve or village jungles.
4. Searchal or Shola land.
5. Kumri.
6. Kanave.

Lands belonging to the 1st and 3rd classes are highly fitted for coffee cultivation under favorable circumstances. Those belonging to the Malé class are absolutely unfit owing to the heavy rainfall in the monsoon followed by a most trying hot weather. It is impossible to leave shade on such land, as the drip from the immense trees cuts the foliage of the coffee tree all to pieces. The remaining three classes of land are all inferior and require an immense outlay of capital, and are noted for showing in the records a maximum amount of holding with a minimum amount of returns, owing to the fact that only portions are at all fit for coffee and consequently a grant must of necessity contain much useless land containing scrub and ferns which cannot be made remunerative.

According to the Natives the bamboo dies out once in about 60 years and the "Katte" as it is termed, is always marked by some scourge.

Some people desire to associate or connect the visitation of the borer with a certain period of a cycle and argue that it is passed and gone.

There is no doubt that the "Bamboo Katte" has taken place, and that contemporaneously Mysore was visited by drought. Rot, leaf disease, bug, &c., have all followed; in some places causing loss and in others have been checked by timely and strenuous exertions. A partial famine, an outbreak of cholera and one of malignant typhus have also visited the Province, and without questioning as to the causes which induced them, it is self-evident that seasons highly unfitted both for the coffee and the planter have been experienced, and that nothing can be urged as an assurance that similar misfortunes may not again occur as the consequence of merely one or two unusually dry seasons. Much therefore remains to be seen, being obscure in the future, and as it has been shewn that those whose energy and capital permitted them strictly and honestly to carry out the terms of the patta have undoubtedly now the greatest cause for regret, it devolves on Government to offer every encouragement to the planting community to continue to make energetic endeavours to wipe out the effects of error in cultivation which are mainly attributable to the want of local experience. Nothing tends more to success in all agricultural works than the placing of the capitalist in possession of every assurance that the fruits of his labors will be his own. In Mysore, a planter is quite prepared to spend the best days of his life in endeavouring to make a provision for himself and family for a time when work is no longer possible. Security of tenure is the great want. No success can possibly accrue from the continuance of a system of tenure, the title-deeds of which are considered by the commercial world as so much useless paper. The world is making gradual progress, and with the great reforms which have already been worked out in the model little Province of Mysore, it is indeed to be deplored that the land-tenure system has not been put on such a footing that capitalists should be enabled to spend their money in the cultivation of coffee with the same security as to the right and title to the land as is enjoyed by all planters in Her Majesty's Indian Possessions.

No. 1111—Rev. 5 dated Camp Mercara, 5th May 1876.

Order thereon.—In his Proceedings dated 4th January 1875, No. 7074, the Chief Commissioner, Sir Richard Meade, expressed himself as personally in favor of the substitution of an acreage tax on coffee lands for the present halat tax, or excise, on the produce of estates, and in his subsequent Proceedings dated 2nd February 1875, No. 7854, he requested the Commissioners of the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions to obtain and submit a distinct expression of opinion on the subject from the coffee planters as a body.

2. The first two papers recorded above are the Commissioners' replies to this requisition. Colonel Hay submits a letter from the Joint Secretaries to the Mysore Planters' Association forwarding proceedings of the Association, and a memo explanatory of the special difficulties with which coffee cultivation in Manjarabad has to contend, and stating that, without any knowledge of the rate per acre which it is proposed to charge upon coffee lands, the Association find themselves unable to give any decided opinion on the subject, but that any change of system which would add to the stability of the tenure

upon which their estates are now held would be viewed with general satisfaction. Colonel Hay does not himself express any opinion on the question, but thinks that, if it be decided that the imposition of an acreage rate is desirable, the coffee lands should be assessed to the revenue by the Revenue Survey Department, with reference to their intrinsic value, in the same manner as the other lands of the Province. Colonel Campbell forwards the opinions of five European coffee planters whom he has consulted, and would apparently recommend a progressive acreage rate, but he does not state what he thinks the precise amount should be. The gentlemen consulted seem to be generally in favor of the proposed change of system, though it is admitted that it will bear somewhat hardly upon native cultivation; but only one, Mr. R. G. Allardice, names a rate, which he fixes at Rs. 1-8-0 per acre, and he, as well as others, allude to the inferiority of the crops obtained in Mysore, as compared with Coorg, as a good reason for a reduced rate.

3. The third paper recorded at the head of these Proceedings is a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner by the Mysore Planters' Association, alluding in general terms to the delay which has taken place in dealing with the tenure of coffee lands in such a manner as to secure really good titles to the holders of estates, adverting to the serious losses which have in many instances been sustained in regard to lands once planted up with coffee, dilating upon the alarm which has been created among the whole body of planters by the publication of some recent Proceedings of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, in which he stated his opinion that the mere fact of having once planted the requisite number of coffee trees in an acre of land does not give the holder a right to it in perpetuity rent-free, and asserting that it was clearly the intention of the original framers of the coffee patta to give planters an undoubted and incontrovertible right and title to all land on which the required minimum number of coffee trees had once been planted, and that they evidently considered that the planter's own interest would be sufficient to secure the "maintenance" of such trees when once planted.

4. Before recording his views upon these papers, the Officiating Chief Commissioner deems it advisable, in order to dissipate certain misapprehensions which appear to be prevalent in many quarters as to the action which has been taken by successive Administrations as regards the interests of holders of coffee lands, to recapitulate briefly the several measures which have been adopted in the Mysore Province during the past forty years for the special purpose of encouraging this cultivation, and of endeavouring so to adjust the land-tax to which coffee lands were liable, under the common custom of the country, as to prevent its proving in any way repressive.

5. The cultivation of coffee in Mysore has long been common among the Natives. The plant is said to have been originally introduced from Mocha, upwards of 200 years ago, and to have been then cultivated upon the Bababudan Hills in the Kadur District. At any rate it is known that very early in the present century Mysore-grown coffee was frequently offered for sale in the Bazars, and the cultivation was general to a small extent in many portions of the western districts of the Province. In accordance with the invariable custom of the country the right of the State to half the produce was always acknowledged by the cultivators, and enforced by the Native Government, and in the year 1823 the late Maharaja rented the Government half share of the coffee produce of the Province to a Madras Firm (Messrs. Parry, Dare & Co.,) for ten years for the annual sum of Rs. 4,270, a contract which was renewed at the end of this period for a further term of five years at an annual payment of Rs. 7,472.

6. The administration of the Province had in the meantime been assumed by the British Government, and shortly before the expiration of Messrs. Parry, Dare & Co's second contract, the Superintendent of the Nagar Division pointed out numerous objections to this mode of management, and suggested that in lieu of taking half the produce of the coffee lands, the State should commute its share for a moderate excise duty on the article, adding that by far the strongest consideration in favor of the proposed change of system was that, in his opinion, it would have the effect of encouraging the cultivation of this

very valuable production. The Commissioner of the Province enquired in reply whether it would not be feasible to substitute for the "Varam" or sharing system, a moderate assessment upon the land itself; but the Superintendent rejoined that owing to the scattered nature of the cultivation it would be almost impossible either to measure the land or to count the trees. Eventually in 1838—39 Sir Mark Cubbon having expressed his opinion that the question of an increased revenue was quite subordinate to the extension of the cultivation of coffee, sanctioned the adoption of an excise, or halat tax, of one rupee per maund (Rs. 4-0-0 per cwt.) on all coffee grown in Mysore, a duty which at the then price of coffee, Rs. 4-0-0 per maund, was equivalent to 25 per cent, in lieu of the old Varam or Government share of the produce. This rate of tax was maintained up to 1843-44, when, in "consideration of the disadvantages under which Mysore coffee entered the general market" it was temporarily reduced to 8 annas per maund. In 1849-50, in consequence of the heavy fall in the price of the article which had taken place during the previous ten years (coffee being then reported to be selling at little over one rupee per maund, though it had been sold at upwards of four rupees per maund in 1839-40, and as high as six or seven rupees five years earlier) the Superintendent of Nagar recommended a still further reduction of tax, and suggested 4 annas per maund as an equitable rate. Sir Mark Cubbon sanctioned this proposal, observing that it was essentially necessary to give encouragement and relief to the holders of coffee lands in the then depressed state of the coffee trade.

7. The tax upon coffee in Mysore has remained at the last named rate up to the present time. When submitting his proposals to reduce the rate, Major Onslow, the Superintendent of Nagar, had entered into very elaborate calculations of the produce of coffee lands which had been supplied to him by Mr. Cannan, who had had a prolonged experience in coffee planting. According to these calculations a fair average crop of coffee was estimated at 4 cwts. per acre, and putting the price at Rs. 5-0-0 per cwt. (something above the ruling rate in 1849) the tax of four annas per maund then represented a land-rate of four rupees per acre, or an excise tax of 20 per cent of the produce, in lieu of the old Government share of 50 per cent.

8. In 1854 Major Onslow brought to notice that owing to the halat system placing the tax upon the crop instead of upon the land, large tracts of forest were taken up nominally for coffee cultivation by people who had neither the intention nor the means to cultivate it properly, and that owing to the inferior system of management on native estates the yield was often not in excess of five maunds or 1¼ cwt. per acre. He recommended a moderate land-tax as the remedy for these abuses, the maximum rent not to be reached for a series of years; but the Commissioner of the Province expressed himself averse to a change of system, though he incidentally observed that he considered that if a land-rate were adopted, it should be fixed at the equivalent of one-third of the gross produce.

9. Six years later in 1860, Sir Mark Cubbon issued rules for the more close supervision of coffee cultivation, as though the area of estates was largely increasing, the halat or excise collections remained stationary. He at the same time prescribed the present form of coffee patta and retained the clause providing for resumption unless a certain proportion of every estate was planted up within a reasonable time, as he considered it "the only measure for checking the tendency which exists, especially in the case of "European planters, to obtain a vast extent of land, which they have not the slightest "intention nor indeed the means of cultivating, but which they wish to occupy either "with the view of keeping other parties out, or from a desire to retain it until it rises in "value and the opportunity offers of selling it piecemeal to other individuals."

10. In 1862 Mr. Bowring, then Chief Commissioner of Mysore, reported to the Government of India that all the European planters in Mysore and Coorg whom he had consulted, with exception of one, were in favor of the substitution of an acreage rate for the halat on coffee, and that his own opinion was to the same effect. He accordingly

recommended that the halat should be abolished and that the land should be held free for four years, that the rate should be one rupee per acre from the 5th to 9th year, and two rupees per acre in the 10th and thereafter. In urging this view he recorded the following observations—

"I confess however that after weighing all the arguments for and against it, I am decidedly in favor of an acreage rental on the land. I feel assured that it will be ultimately advantageous to all parties, European and Native, and that it is the only sound basis on which to place coffee cultivation. The validity of tenure which makes estates valuable is not incompatible with a fixed land assessment, though it is certainly opposed to a fluctuating excise; and there are obvious benefits in defining accurately the boundaries of estates, and adjusting disputes which even now arise, and which will assuredly increase as the cultivation becomes more profitable. The price of land will rise immensely by the establishment of a proprietary right, such as a light assessment fixed for the future will afford, and there can, in my opinion, be no question that it will give a beneficial stimulus to the cultivation of coffee by Natives. Those of them who perceive its benefits will introduce a better system, such as some of the Native gentlemen who keep English Overseers, and really attend to the value of their produce, have already inaugurated with success. Those on the other hand, who are incompetent to improve their estates, will do well to dispose of them to other people who will give the cultivation fair play. Some Officers are of opinion that an acreage would oblige many Native cultivators to dispose of their coffee lands to Europeans. I do not think so myself, for the experience of late years, both in Bengal and elsewhere, has shewn that the Natives readily apprehend any advantages which the cultivation of any particular product will afford them. They do not originate an improvement and lead the way; but if once convinced by example that any crop will be especially remunerative, they are not slow to follow in the footsteps of those who have demonstrated its profits."

11 Mr. Bowring's views as above expressed were carried into effect in the Province of Coorg, but as regarded Mysore he appears to have changed his opinion, for, in his Administration Report for 1863—64 he details what he considers the objections to an acreage rate on the land, and the advantages of the halat system, and observed that inasmuch-as three-fourths of the coffee lands in the Nagar Division were the property of Natives, their objections to a change of system should be allowed to prevail. Though he thought that a land-rate might be more suitable in Manjarabad, he considered that the difficulties of having the two different systems at work in adjoining districts were insurmountable, and expressed himself in favor of leaving things as they were.

12. In 1864 the Mysore Planters' Association submitted a memorial regarding the heavy nature of the halat tax representing, as they stated, a tax of Rs. 6 per acre on their coffee lands, and praying for a reduction of rate, but not asking for the substitution of an acreage rate. Mr. Bowring forwarded this memorial to the Government of India, and though he considered the halat tax of 4 annas per maund, which at the then price (Rs. 5 per maund) was just equal to five per cent. neither oppressive nor repressive, he expressed himself as not averse to a reduction of tax to three annas. The Government of India in reply suggested the imposition of an acreage rate of eight annas together with a reduction of excise from four annas to three annas; but Mr. Bowring reported that the change would neither be acceptable to the European nor to the Native planter, and urged the extreme difficulty of making a survey of the lands which he considered to be an essential condition if an acreage rate were to be adopted. Eventually the proposition was withdrawn, the Government however declining to sanction any reduction of the halat.

13. The Mysore Planters' Association dissatisfied with this decision, memorialized the Secretary of State, on the subject, again urging that at the then rate of halat they were paying at the rate of Rs. 6—0—0 per acre for their coffee estates. The Secretary

of State however declined to interfere with the orders passed on the grounds stated by Mr. Bowring that the rate, representing a tax of only five per cent, was neither oppressive nor repressive.

14. In 1872 the Association again raised a question in regard to the validity of their title-deeds, and were referred to the orders passed by the Government of India in their Proceedings of 26th February 1868, to the effect that, when the Native Government of Mysore was re-established, the title-deeds of European planters would be respected as though they had been given in British Territory. The planters desired that this assurance might be endorsed on their title-deeds, but the Government of India objected to any proviso being entered in the title-deeds of European, which was omitted for those of Native planters. They however desired that the planters might be informed that "in the event of the transfer of the Administration of the State of Mysore to Native authority, a guarantee will previously be obtained from the Native Government, that all leases of land for the purpose of coffee cultivation to British subjects, whether European or Native, granted under British Administration, will be scrupulously respected, as far as the terms of the lease provide, and that no regulation shall be introduced, prejudicial to the interests of parties holding leases at the period of the transfer."

15. It will be observed from the foregoing paragraphs, that the British Administration of Mysore have for nearly forty years, or ever since Mr. Stokes, the Superintendent of Nagar, first proposed that the usual tax of half the produce should be waived in favor of coffee lands, used their very best endeavours to give every encouragement to the cultivation of this product, that they have given the most careful consideration to every proposal which has emanated from the European planters of the Province, and have adopted every means in their power to secure to them a fair tenure of their properties. Under these circumstances it appears to be somewhat unreasonable for the Planters' Association now to make the assertion that :—"Each successive step and order of Government "has had the effect of intensifying that feeling of undoubted insecurity connected with "the matter of the land-tenure system generally."

16. At the same time it must be admitted that the present coffee patta is by no means a satisfactory title-deed, whether as affecting the planter or the State. It provides that an excise duty of 4 annas per maund shall be paid on all coffee produced on the land granted, and adds that this tax is in substitution of the ancient Varam (or half share of the produce) and is liable to such revision as the Government of Mysore may at any time deem expedient, so that under this document the planter is at any time liable to be called upon to pay a halaf-tax at an increased rate, provided that it be not in excess of half the ruling price of coffee if the Administration of the day deemed such a course to be necessary.

17. On the other hand the resumption clause, which, by implication, gives a perpetual right to the land, rent-free, provided the minimum average number of trees (500 per acre) be planted throughout the holding, might be understood to mean that any person having once put down the necessary number of young coffee plants would be at liberty to make no further attempt to bring them into bearing, but would nevertheless secure to himself the proprietary right in any number of acres of valuable forest, without payment either of land-rent or excise. The Officiating Chief Commissioner can hardly believe that the Planters' Association would seriously put forward such a contention as this, though portions of their letter recorded above might lead to the conclusion that they hold such an opinion. It will be well here to point out that the order on the subject, to which the Association refer, was not of general application. The proprietors of the Kadamane estate, in consideration of the large outlay which they were stated to have incurred, had been for many years treated with extraordinary indulgence by the Mysore Administration, and after a personal visit to the property, and an accurate survey, the Chief Commissioner, Sir Richard Meade, had issued orders which he considered met all the requirements of the case

in an equitable manner. Though the Officiating Chief Commissioner fully concurred with Sir Richard Meade that all necessary concessions had been made, he consented, on the urgent representations of the Agent to the proprietors, to put the estate once more into the category of partially opened lands, and to allow a further period of three years' grace, on the understanding however, that there would be a condition that the land should, within that period, have been planted up to the requisite extent, and that it should moreover be so maintained. If, as the Officiating Chief Commissioner understands, it is usual to plant 1,000 trees to the acre, the effect of this order would be that unless one-half of the estate was found to be planted up and maintained in order, at the end of three years, it would become liable to resumption. This can hardly be considered to have been a harsh condition as applied to an estate of upwards of 6,000 acres, which had been allowed the special privilege of growing cardamoms in lieu of coffee, and which having been already held for more than 18 years, must have been over and over again liable to resumption under the terms of the existing patta.

18. The remarks of the Association in regard to the impossibility of any planter undertaking to "maintain" coffee in any locality within any given period are no doubt worthy of consideration, and had any general revision of the coffee patta been in contemplation, the Officiating Chief Commissioner would willingly have so arranged the terms of the new document as to have fully provided for the contingencies to which the coffee crop is liable, after having been brought into bearing, owing to the ravages of the borer and other causes, for which the planter can in no way be held responsible. Though no provision of this kind is to be found in the present patta, the Association will understand to what extent the liberality of the Mysore Administration has been carried in such matters, if they will ascertain the acreage of the numerous estates which have been taken up under the patta system, the number of coffee trees which are now to be found in those estates, and the number of cases in which the resumption clause has been acted upon. A careful search of the records of the Chief Commissioner's Office has brought to light only two instances during the past fifteen years in which estates in excess of fifty acres have been resumed, and it is believed too that the circumstances of these cases even were altogether special.

19. It is sufficiently clear, however, from the correspondence which has taken place, and from the foregoing observations, that the general complaint of the Mysore European planters to the effect that their tenure of land is insecure, is by no means without foundation, though the Officiating Chief Commissioner is quite unable to admit that the Mysore Administration can be held to be in any way accountable for this. Mr. Dalyell is of opinion that the only effectual remedy which can be applied is the substitution of a light acreage rate for the present halat-tax, and the issue of permanent title-deeds similar to those granted in British Territory.

20. It is true that such a change of system would not at present be acceptable to the Native planters; but the Officiating Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the general interests of the Province would be benefited by the alteration. He is of opinion that there is very great force in the remarks made by Mr. Bowring in 1862, which are recorded in para 10 above, as to the eventual advantage of the change both to the Native and European cultivators. The Association in their letter above recorded have drawn attention to the radical defect of the halat system, that it is practically a tax upon industry. Further it is a positive premium on slovenly cultivation, inasmuch as the tax is raised in exact proportion to the quantity of produce obtained from the land, and Mr. Dalyell, on this ground alone, would be averse to its retention. Moreover, though from a State point of view it may appear questionable whether it is advisable to surrender altogether the power now possessed to demand half the produce of coffee-lands as revenue, it will be evident, on consideration, that this power could never be put in practice to its full extent; and bearing in mind the very heavy outlay which is necessarily involved in coffee cultivation, the great risks which invariably attend it in all localities, and the manifest advantage of giving every encouragement to the outlay of capital in

the Province, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the imposition of a moderate permanent land-rate would be as advantageous to the State as he believes it would be to the cultivator. An inspection of the receipts from the halat during the past ten years shew that, though large sums have been expended upon coffee cultivation, the produce has not apparently increased in quantity, and the only explanation of the anomaly is that a considerable proportion is passed out of the country without payment of tax, a state of things which would at once be put an end to, if the change of system were carried out. There would further be the additional advantage to the State, that under an acreage system no land would be retained by a planter which he had not sufficient means to cultivate, and all land which was suitable for cultivation would thus become available to capitalists, to the manifest advantage of the revenue, as well as of the general interests of the Province.

21. Though the question has been more or less under his consideration ever since his arrival in the Province, the Officiating Chief Commissioner was anxious to have had an opportunity of visiting some of the principal estates, and of personally discussing the subject with the Association before coming to a final decision, and he had lately made arrangements for doing so, when the intelligence of Mr. Saunders' immediate return to India compelled him to forego his intention. Under all the circumstances of the case, however, as ascertained from the papers which have been placed before him, Mr. Dalyell has had no hesitation in recording his opinion, as above stated, that the change from the halat system to an acreage rate will be decidedly beneficial both to the State and to the holders of coffee-lands whether European or Native. The main objection taken by Mr. Bowring to the proposal had regard to the difficulties attending a survey of the coffee-estates, but this has now been overcome, a considerable portion of the coffee country having been already measured by the Survey Department, and the Survey Commissioner having lately informed the Chief Commissioner, demi-officially, that he sees no difficulty in introducing an acreage rate from the commencement of the coming official year.

22. The point then remaining for consideration is the rate to be imposed and the terms to be accorded to the present holders of estates. It has been already stated that neither of the Officers consulted have expressed an opinion on the subject, though Colonel Hay has suggested that the figure should be determined by the Revenue Survey Department with reference to the intrinsic value of the land. Upon this point Mr. Dalyell much regrets that he has been unable to obtain the views of the Association, as it seems to him that it must mainly depend upon what the average produce of estates, both in Manjarabad and the Nagar Division, is known to be. As noted in para 2 above, only one of the gentlemen resident in the last named locality who have been consulted, has named a rate, but all seem to be of opinion that the lands are not so productive as those of Coorg, and that the maximum rate of Rs. 2—0—0 per acre, which is in force in that Province, would not be appropriate. The rate named by the gentleman referred to, Rs. 1—8—0 per acre, would at the present halat-rate of 4 annas per maund represent an average produce of only 1½ cwt. per acre. It will be observed from the particulars given in the foregoing paragraphs 7, 8, 12, and 13, that in 1849 the average produce was fixed at 4 cwt. an acre by Mr. Cannan, that in 1854 Major Onslow put the produce of the most inferior Native coffee estates at 1¼ cwt. per acre, and that the planters of the Association have on two occasions asserted that under the halat system they were paying a tax equivalent to six rupees per acre, which shews that their average estimate of produce must have been 6 cwt. per acre. A late Chief Commissioner, Mr. Bowring, stated his opinion that the figures noted in the margin

	Produce per Acre.	Representing at a Halat of 4 Annas per Maund.
	Cwts.	Rs.
Coorg	7½	7½
New Plantations in Nagar and Ashtagram.	6¼	6¼
Old Plantations in Manjarabad ...	4½	4½
Native Plantations	1¼	1¼

were approximately correct, when reporting to the Government of India on the general question in 1862. On the whole, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is disposed to think that Rs. 1—8—0 per acre would be considered on all lands to be equitable as a maximum. As regards land newly taken up, five years might be allowed free, eight annas per acre being charged in the sixth year, one rupee in the seventh, and the full rate in the eighth and thereafter ; whereas eight annas per acre might at once be charged upon the old estates, one rupee in the second year after the change of system and the full rate in the third.

23. A copy of these Proceedings will now be forwarded to the Mysore Planters' Association, with the request that they will favor the Chief Commissioner with an early expression of their views upon the proposals made.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Hony. Secy., Mysore Planters' Association.
" Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
" Commissioner, Nagar Division.
" Commissioner of Survey and Settlement.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 17th May 1876.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 218, dated Camp Konoor, Dharwar Districts, 14th February 1876.

I have the honor to forward the appended papers comprising a letter from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, detailing the proposed revision of the assessment of the Gudibanda Taluk of the Kolar District of the Nundydroog Division, and correspondence with the Commissioner of the Division and the Deputy Commissioner of the District regarding the proposed rates of assessment.

1. Major Grant's report No. 960 of 16th November 1875, and its enclosures.
2. Do No 959 of 16th November 1875, to the Commissioner of Nundydroog Division.
3. Kolar District Deputy Commissioner's lett.r No. 1532—601 of 3rd December 1875.
4. Nundydroog Divisi m Commissioner's reply No. 364 of 23rd December 1875.
5. Major Grant's rejoinder No. 25 of 13th January 1876.

2. The proposed revision of assessment is limited to the 285 Government villages of the taluk and has no reference to the 32 inam villages comprised therein.

3. The proposed settlement has the general concurrence of the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner. Certain points noted by them will be separately adverted to in due course.

4. In climate and natural productiveness of the soil this taluk appears to enjoy considerable advantages. Generally, with markets both within the boundary and beyond it is well supplied. But in roads it appears to be at present somewhat deficient, though perhaps not less so than most other parts of Mysore. It is to be hoped that in a few years the development of the Local Fund under the Survey settlement may effect a change in this respect. The population is 159 to the square mile, which though sparse in comparison with the country to the southward is not so as regards the adjacent taluks to the westward.

5. The statement at para 21 of Major Grant's report gives the revenue statistics of this taluk for the past 20 years as far as available. I do not place any reliance on the areas as shewn in kandis except as some indication of the fluctuations in the occupied area from time to time. The amount of collections under the separate heads of Nagadi and Batayi can be open to no doubt

6. In examining this statement one of the first points especially attracting notice is the small difference in the revenue in some of the years before 1860—61 and that of the last three years of the statement. The year 1860 may be looked upon as that in which prices generally commenced to rise throughout Southern and Western India, high rates being maintained till about 1868, when a fall commenced and prices now appear to have returned to about the standard of the three years antecedent to 1860. Here the State appears to have benefited to an extent far less than we are generally accustomed to find in other taluks of Mysore especially in the northern part. In fact the last three years of th seven antecedent to 1861—62 shew collections which on the average materially exceed those of the las three years of the statement ending with 1873—74, and the collections of 1859—60, Rs. 85,690, are only exceeded by a single year 1864—65, Rs. 87,474, which is the culminating year of the collections in this taluk, and from which a steady decline took place up to 1871—72. A partial recovery appears in the last two years of the statement which, in the absence of any marked change in prices to account for this, can only be attributed to the desire to take up and secure land in anticipation of the approaching settlement, the operations preliminary to which were then in full progress. This is an ordinary occurrence in tracts which have not been exhausted by excessive assessment. It is somewhat remarkable that while the area shewn as occupied in 1873—74 is less than that of the preceding year and within a fraction of that of 1871—2, the collections should be so greatly in excess ; from this I should infer that 1873—4 has seen some resignations of poor land and the re-occupation of valuable lands thrown up in antecedent years, after the fall in prices had begun, on account of the assessment being excessive, not because the occupation of that land on the old assessment would be now more profitable than formerly, but because the people felt assured of a reduction of the rate under the Survey settlement, pending which they were willing to hold even at some sacrifice.

7. It is impossible to suppose that the general condition of the agricultural population must not have enormously improved between 1860 and 1870 with average prices which rendered the pressure of the assessment little more than half what it had been from 1854 to 1858, yet other influences would appear to have prevented the revenue participating in this improvement. It must appear that the taluk was under an excessive assessment from 1854 to 1860, *or* that it has been under an excessively light assessment during the last few years, otherwise the capital which must have accumulated between 1860 and 1870 and the generally increasing activity of trade during the last few years, should have prevented the spectacle presented of a revenue declining since 1864—5 until affected by a special new influence, and an apparent occupied area lower in every one of the past three years than in 1861—2.

8. I have no doubt that the change from the batayi system to that of cash payments, mainly effected in 1864—5, will to a certain extent account for the anomalous state of things above described. Bad as the batayi system is in principle, and undoubtedly open to corruption as it must be held to be, the people and the officials were accustomed to it and the revenue was kept up at a certain standard, the base for a change to payments in cash was uncertain and the State revenue suffered in consequence. The Deputy Commissioner relates in para 4 of his letter No. 332—220 of the 13th May last (appended) how he endeavoured to modify excessive assessments, but such remedies necessarily could be but partial, and the revenue continued in a declining state notwithstanding high prices and a condition of the people which must have been constantly improving.

9. The extent of unoccupied arable waste ascertained by the Survey is rather high. Of unoccupied garden land there is only 76 acres. Acres 2,265 appear under the head of rice land, but from the low average Survey assessment compared with that of the occupied rice land, Rs. 3—4—11 per acre against Rs. 5—5—4 per acre, it is evident that this waste area consists largely of land of inferior quality which may not however at all preclude a relatively high old assessment. The area of unoccupied arable waste dry crop land appears as acres 16,292, but the Survey assessment of it is Rs. 0—10—11 per acre against Rs. 0—15—9 per acre on the occupied area. The waste rice land is just equal to one-third of the occupied area, and the waste land assessed at dry crop rates is more than one-half the area appearing under the same head as occupied, proportions which either indicate an insufficient population, a deterrent assessment, or some marked defect in the fiscal system which has the same effect as a deterrent assessment, and this last I believe to be the principal active cause, the origin of which is to be mainly found in the difficulty or even impossibility of effecting a change from the batayi system to cash payments, added to an excessive inequality in the old rates of cash assessments, an ordinary feature in the old assessments hitherto dealt with in Mysore, and not only in Mysore only but everywhere else, as far as my experience goes, where the old assessment was based on no regular system, or dating its origin from so distant a date that the troublous times and the corruptions of generations had effectually obliterated all traces of systematic arrangement.

10. Columns 17 and 18 of the statement appended to Major Grant's letter shew the old and Survey assessments of the occupied land of each village. An examination of this will shew how great the inequalities are in the old assessments of whole villages, and I have no doubt whatever that the inequalities in the assessments of individuals are equally great, so much so that there will not be found a village of any size which is heavily increased in which some of the occupants of land will not find their assessments reduced, and conversely no village of any size the assessment of which is much reduced in which that of some of the occupants are not increased, the only difference being that in the former case a poor or uninfluential person would be the subject and in the latter one of a contrary description. Excessive inequality of assessment, though accompanied by a gross collection low on the average, may produce many of the evils of a general high assessment, and this I believe to have been the case in this taluk.

11. At para 26 of his letter Major Grant shews the grouping of villages according to respective advantages which he proposes and the maximum rates of assessment which he proposes for each group; the "maximum rate" means that proposed for land classed at 16 annas, the rates on inferior classes falling in proportion to their lower classification valuation. It must be remembered that "rice land" comprises those lands which grow sugarcane in rotation with rice and other crops, and that the maximum of Rs. 16 is only applicable to cases of very superior soil combined with perennial water-supply, lands growing cocoanuts, supari-trees and the leaf eaten with betelnut. These rates are slightly higher than those recently proposed for Maddagiri and considerably lower than those imposed in the Bangalore Taluk and working successfully for the last three years.

12. The result of the imposition of the proposed rates is a total estimated revenue on the Government occupied land of Rs. 79,149. But from this we must deduct about Rs. 5,000 as the sum probably required for the remuneration of the village officers who will cease to receive gram payments from the people and the sum of Rs. 3,142 will require to be debited to the District Irrigation Fund, leaving Rs. 71,007 as the estimated State revenue against Rs. 71,251, the revenue actually collected in 1873—74.

13. I consider it probable that in the course of the next few years some considerable portion of the Government assessed arable waste land, the extent and assessment of which are shewn in the statement at Major Grant's 28th para, may be taken up. How much it is impossible to say, but it may be hoped that the net State revenue will attain to Rs. 75,000 or Rs. 76,000 in the course of the next three or four years and even then still gradually increase. The total assessment of the Government unoccupied arable waste land amounts to Rs. 24,175, but many years must elapse before half of this land is occupied. Under any circumstances the average collections of the past five years, Rs. 70,980, is not likely to be fallen short of as the immediate result of the settlement, and considerable development of the revenue may be hoped for in the future. Financially the results of the settlement promise more in the

future than in the present, a minute increase all round to the rates would doubtless have enabled a more favorable comparison to be made and it is not impossible that some small increase could have been fairly borne; but then the standard of assessment proposed for adjacent taluks would have been departed from on the sole ground of raising a higher revenue, and if there were no other reasons against this, the large proportion of Government unoccupied waste indicates the expediency of keeping well on the safe side in assessment as the policy most likely to prove remunerative in the future.

14. As regards local and irrigation cesses the following is the comparative estimated result of the settlements hitherto realized:—

Estimated under the settlement.	Rs.
One anna cess on Government and inam land	6,061
Old ½ anna cess in 1873—74	2,566
Increase under settlement	3,495
Irrigation cess on Government and inam land	3,957

15. I trust that whatever contribution has been hitherto made from State revenue to the construction and repair of roads in the taluk may not be withdrawn and the charge transferred entirely to the Local Fund; if this is done the people will gain nothing whatever from their payments to that fund which is raised as a means of securing to them additional advantages above what they have enjoyed hitherto.

16. I will now shortly advert to the points of general application on which proposals are made by Mr. Krishnaiengar, Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District.

17. It is proposed to fix, in addition to the fixed rates on which land may be taken up for cultivation, definite and, it is inferred, lower rates on which the land may be used for pasturage only. I exceedingly doubt the advantage which would result from the adoption of this proposal which as a Survey assessment is an unprecedented proposal.

18. At present after setting aside a certain portion of the waste land of the village, either unassessed land, or, in defect of such land existing, assessed land, the grazing of the remainder is sold by auction annually among the villagers. If the area of unassessed land, jungles, &c., is very extensive, a portion is set aside which is open to be bid for by any person whether an inhabitant of the village or not. This plan ought to secure a fair value to Government for the grazing lands. It must be remembered that this value is subject to much variation; as the area under cultivation increases and grass land decreases, the value of the latter certainly rises, and we often find in time approaches closely to or even exceeds the full Survey assessment which is placed on it. Moreover the value of grazing land differs much from year to year; the promise of the rains at the time it is sold in the early part of the monsoon most decidedly affects the auction price when there is free competition. These considerations clearly point to a practical difficulty in fixing at the time of the settlement a grazing rate which would moreover be an innovation and would cause a good deal of dissatisfaction.

19. Cases do occur in which from a combination of the villagers not to bid against one another a mere nominal price is the highest bid for the grazing lands; in such exceptional cases it is competent for the Officer in charge of the District with due sanction to adopt exceptional measures and fix a minimum as the upset price: such combinations seldom last very long; the conflicting interests of individuals generally prove sufficient to dissolve them after a year or two.

20. The fixing a grazing rate would certainly save trouble to the Taluk Officers, and that would be, it appears to me, the chief end gained. This trouble need not be very excessive if the sales are conducted on a system and at convenient centres. The adoption of a fixed rate and the probable early absorption of all the grazing lands in the hands of a few holders, whose foresight would induce them to secure such lands to an extent almost amounting to a monopoly, would be a grievous infliction on the general body of cultivators. The system of annual auctions of the grazing lands, which have to be disposed of by sale has been in operation for the last thirty years in the Bombay Presidency, and has certainly not worked ill or inconveniently.

21. Fixing at the settlement the grain dues to be paid by the cultivators to the inferior village servants is proposed by the Commissioner of the Division in para 6 of his letter, and the Deputy Commissioner at para 6 of his letter; on the whole it is not so much the fixing the amount of these levies that is probably suggested, as the provision of some means of enforcing their payment which is a separate and more difficult question. The payments sanctioned by custom can in most cases be ascertained with some approach to accuracy, but any enquiry of this kind is always met by charges of performance of bad service and counter-charges of non-payment of dues. If any compulsory payment of dues is provided for, equally compulsory measures for ensuring the performance of service must in justice be available.

22. As regards the services rendered to individual ryots and the dues payable by them, in my opinion the parties on both sides are able to take fair care of themselves, and bad service will be accompanied by irregular payment. The case is somewhat different as regards the services which are rendered directly to the Government or those which affect the whole community, as Talaris in the first case, and Totis in the latter, here some resource more simple than resort to the Civil Courts is perhaps called for. In the Bombay Presidency this has been found to be the case, and Section XVIII to XXI of Bombay Act III of 1874 provides for the determination of the amount of dues and extent of service by a Panchayat assembled under the orders of Collector, or, in default of their coming to a decision, by the Collector himself, and for a commutation into money. This matter however is a large subject in itself quite beyond the compass of due discussion in a settlement report.

23. Regarding the proposal to set aside tracts of land to form village forests for the use of the general village community.—Nothing would be more easy than to set aside such tracts for that ostensible purpose, but it would be extremely difficult to provide for their protection while wood was growing up and for the due husbanding of any wood which might now exist. The village officers would be the only agency immediately available for this purpose, and can it be supposed possible that they would act with fairness and discretion in regulating consumption without an enormous amount of interference from above? I certainly should not be sanguine as to any useful result following these village reservations, a greater extent of combination for the general good would be necessary for the carrying out this proposal than exists in this country, where combination, except for bad purposes, appears to be almost impossible in these days.

24. The last proposal made by the Deputy Commissioner is to abolish the distinction in entry in the accounts made between "rice land" and "garden land," and secondly to abolish all extra assessment on land irrigated from wells, assessing it as simple dry crop land. Major Grant has in my opinion answered these proposals sufficiently. The distinctive entry of garden and rice land is in strict conformity with the custom of the country, and so is the payment of extra assessment above dry crop rates on lands irrigated by wells which practice we retain, reducing the assessment much and proportioning it to the degree of facility with which water is exposed and raised for use. If Mr. Krishnaiengar's proposals were adopted, it would be either necessary to forego entirely the revenue derivable from this land, or to transfer it to some other kind of land. I do not suppose that the Government is prepared to adopt the first alternative, and I do not see how the latter could be adopted without adding much to the partial dissatisfaction inseparable from a re-adjustment of taxation and an equable sharing out of the burden of it. No assessment is more readily and easily paid than that on well-garden lands so long as it is within moderate limits, and to take off a tax which is readily paid in order to impose it elsewhere with the certainty of its not being readily paid, would not be a good practical policy, though the exigencies of theory in taxation might perhaps be more strictly consulted. I may mention that in Bombay in revision settlements the purely well-assessment is now remitted, but the loss of revenue caused thereby disappears in the general percentage increase. This would not however be practicable in an original settlement, when the re-adjustment of the old unequal assessment causes unavoidably increases falling heavily on individuals, the aggravation of which by farther increases in order to compensate for the abolition of assessments complained of by none, would, it appears to me, be not a wise practical policy.

25. The Commissioner of the Division, though generally approving of the proposed settlement, has some fears about the result of the large increases appearing in some cases. But experience shews us that such results are inseparable from a revision of the assessment based on areas and estimated productive power, and so long as the assessment imposed is just and equable, there is no fear of any general dissatisfaction. A large proportion of the villages in this taluk are exceedingly small and there is consequently the more room for the appearance of great increases in whole villages, for the nominal old assessments in some individual cases are not counterbalanced by assessments lowered in other cases. The tabular statement at para 3 of Major Grant's letter No. 25 of the 13th ultimo appended shews several cases of great inequality of assessment; the two last villages of that statement exhibit old assessments averaging but Rs. 0—11—1 and Rs. 0—7—5, on all the rice land of those villages; these may be taken as examples of the impossibility of introducing a general fair assessment without some large increases.

26. I can without hesitation recommend the proposed rates of assessment for the approval of the Chief Commissioner, and I have no doubt whatever that in a year or two as successful a result will appear as has appeared in every other taluk hitherto settled in Mysore.

27. I have only to request that these papers may meet with as early consideration as may be convenient, since it is desired to take up the introduction of the settlement into this taluk during next month, and I shall be obliged by intimation of the Chief Commissioner's decision on these proposals being forwarded to Major Grant direct to save time.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 17th May 1876.

No. 1278—Rev. 21, dated Bangalore, 17th May 1876.

Order thereon.—With the foregoing letter the Survey and Settlement Commissioner submits proposals for the revision of assessment in the Gudibanda Taluk of the Kolar District.

2. The total area of this taluk is 222 square miles, of which 201 are comprised in Government villages, containing a population of 32,055 or about 159 to the square mile.

3. The taluk is divided into 6 Hoblis, and contains, according to Major Grant's Report, 317 villages, of which the Government villages number 285, and the inam or alienated villages 32. According to the accounts received in the Chief Commissioner's Office, the taluk contains 210 Asali or parent villages, and 194 Dakhali villages or hamlets, besides 15 inam villages. This discrepancy requires explanation.

4. The taluk contains 8,299 houses, 50,442 head of cattle, 808 carts and 4,135 ploughs.

5. The internal markets are Gudibanda, Betganhalli, Lakshmisagar, Vatadhosahalli, and Namgondlu. These are situated chiefly to the south of the taluk, while the northern villages have the advantage of the markets in Her Majesty's Territories, notably that of Hindupur.

6. The average annual rainfall is 28·72 inches according to the taluk register. The fall is pretty equally distributed throughout the taluk. The climate is not healthy, fever being prevalent in several parts, chiefly in the neighbourhood of the channels of the Vatadhosahalli tank.

7. The soils of the country "above the Ghats," or the eastern side of the range of hills which runs through the taluk, are of a light red color. "Below the Ghats," or in the western portion of the taluk, the soils are generally richer, and some of the dark soils both under dry crops and under irrigation give a good return.

8. The taluk is somewhat deficient in roads, but this, it is hoped, will be remedied in a few years after the operations of the Survey Settlement have placed sufficient funds at the disposal of the Local Fund Committee. A high road from Bangaloro to Bellary runs through the eastern portion of the taluk, and is connected with the town of Gudibanda by a branch road. Considerable progress has been made in opening up the country between Gudibanda and Vatadhosahalli and from the latter place to Goribidnur.

9. The people are in easy circumstances, and, though not so well-to-do as those of the country to the immediate south, they are better off as regards traffic and manufactures than those of the adjoining taluks to the north and west. There are 12 sugar factories in the taluk, and 236 miscellaneous shops for the sale of such articles as rice, dál, currystuff, and articles of medicine.

10. On "dry crop" lands ragi, ballar, dál, gram, savé, navané, castor-oil, cotton and tobacco are raised. The rice lands are remarkably fine, and suitable for sugar-cane. The out-turn of rice grown on garden land far exceeds that raised on the regular rice land.

11. The tenure is much the same as in the neighbouring taluks, and need not therefore be described.

12. As is usual in all taluks in which the assessment has not been revised there is great inequality in the existing rates. The taluk abounds with instances of unequal assessment, high in one place and low in another, without any apparent reason for the variation.

13. The total area of the Government villages in the taluk is 1,28,910 acres, of which 73,076 acres are arable and 55,834 acres unarable lands. Of the arable lands again, 38,327 acres are cultivated, 26,183 waste and 8,566 acres inam. The division of the arable land, not including inams, both occupied and waste, into dry crop, rice and garden is shewn in the margin.

Description of land.	Occupied.	Waste.	Total.
Dry crop	29,982	23,842	53,824
Rice	6,108	2,265	8,373
Garden	2,337	76	2,413
Total ...	38,327	26,183	64,510

14. The annual revenue of the taluk for the last 20 years commencing from 1854-55 is given in the statement appended to para 21 of Major Grant's report. The collections in 1873—74, and the average realizations for the last five, ten and twenty years respectively, are shewn in the margin.

Collections in 1873—74	71,251
Average collections for the last five years ...	70,980
Do do for the last ten years	76,827
Do do for the last twenty years	74,658

15. The highest revenue was realized in 1864—65 when it reached the sum of Rs. 87,474. Since that year the revenue has gradually declined. It was Rs. 67,624 in 1872-73, and Rs. 71,251 in 1873—74. The fall in the revenue is due, in Major Grant's opinion, to the commutation of batayi into money assessment, which gave room to mistakes and concealment of cultivation. The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, however, dissents from this view, and remarks that the Government has considerably gained by the commutation in question, since the average of the total collections of the ten years following 1864—65 exceeds the average for the ten years preceding that year. In arriving at this conclusion, the Deputy Commissioner has overlooked the fact that the collections made during the ten years following 1864—65 were not wholly due to money payments, but included a considerable portion of batayi or grain payments. The result of the commutation of batayi into money payments, and of money payments into batayi, which took place at the same time, ascertained by computation, shews a total loss of Rs. 8,923 during the years 1864—65 to 1874—75.

16. A list of prices current of the chief articles from 1854—55 is given in Appendix A to Major Grant's report. The prices which obtained during the last four years from 1870—71 are given in the margin.

Years	Seers for one Rupee		Rupees per maund.
	Rice.	Ragi.	Jaggery.
1870—71	15	43	1—9—10
1871—72	17	58	1—0—9
1872—73	16	53	1—4—3
1873—74	19	52	1—2—2

17. The most marked rise in prices dates from 1860—61, and prices continued to rise till 1866—67, when they fell rapidly until they reached their present position. During the last five years prices have been comparatively low. The average collections during those years being Rs. 70,980. The average of the five preceding years is Rs. 82,674.

18. The total realizations in 1873—74 amounted to Rs. 71,251, according to particulars as noted in the margin. The average "dry crop" rate was Rs. 0-13-3 per acre, and the average "wet crop" rate (including garden) was Rs. 5—3—11 per acre, not Rs. 5 3—1 as stated in column 4 of statement under para 25 of Major Grant's report. These rates are described as not being fixed on any principle and therefore subject to many inequalities.

Description of land.	Acres by Survey.	Collections for 1873—74.	Average rate per acre.
Dry crop	29,982	24,316	0—13—3
Wet	8,945	46,935	5—3—11
Total... ...	38,327	71,251	1—13—8

19. For settlement purposes the Government villages of the taluk are, as shewn below, grouped into three divisions:—

Class or group.	No. of villages.	Maximum dry crop rate.	Maximum rice rate.	Maximum garden rate.	
I	125	2 6 0	8 8 0	16 0 0	Villages to the south adjoining Chikballapur Taluk, well regulated and best situated with regard to roads and markets.
II	121	2 2 0	8 3 0	16 0 0	Villages less favorably situated than the above in the centre and north.
III	39	1 14 0	8 0 0	16 0 0	A group of villages below the ghats, unhealthy and badly off for roads and markets.

20. The maximum "dry crop" rate in each division ranges from Rs. 2—6—0 to Rs. 1—14—0, the rice rate from Rs. 8—8—0 to Rs. 8—0—0. The maximum garden rate is the same—Rs. 16—in all three divisions. These rates are slightly higher than those proposed for Maddagiri and a great deal lower than those in force in Bangalore.

21. The five marginal statements exhibit—

I.

Description of land.	Old Assessment 1873-74.	By Survey Settlement. Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
Garden ...	46,935	2,537	15,028	6 6 11
Rice ...		6,608	35,245	5 5 4
Dry crop ...	24,316	29,382	28,876	0 15 9
Total...	71,251	38,327	79,149	

I. The results obtained by the imposition of the above mentioned rates on the different kinds of land, as contrasted with the realizations in 1873—74.

II.

Description of land.	Area.	Assessment.	Rate per acre.
Garden	76	381	5 0 3
Rice	2,265	7,502	3 4 11
Dry crop	23,842	16,292	0 10 11
Total...	26,183	24,175	

II. The area and assessment of the waste arable land in the taluk available for cultivation.

III.

Description of land.	Area.	Assessment.	Average rate.
Garden	383	2,048	5 5 6
Rice	2,299	10,999	4 12 7
Dry crop	5,884	5,084	0 13 9
Total	8,566	18,131	...

III. The area and assessment of the inam land.

IV.

	Collections in 1873—74.	By Survey. Acres.	Assessment.
Government occupied land ...	71,251	38,327	79,149
Waste	...	26,183	24,175
Total .. .	71,251	64,510	1,03,324
Inam	...	8,566	18,131
Grand Total... ..	71,251	73,076	1,21,455

IV. The total results of the proposed settlement on the whole extent of arable land in the taluk, occupied, waste, and inam.

V.

Description of cultivation.	Acres by Survey.	Old System. Assessment.	Average rate.	New System. Assessment.	Average rate.
Dry crop ...	29,382	24,316	0 13 3	28,876	0 15 9
Wet (including rice and garden). ...	8,945	46,935	5 3 11	50,273	5 9 11
Total..	38,327	71,251	1 13 8	79,149	2 1 0

V. A comparison of the proposed survey rates of assessment with the existing rates.

22. The realizations from grazing and fruit trees amounted in 1873-74 to Rs. 2,792, and the same amount is estimated under this head under the proposed settlement.

23. In 1873—74 the amount realized from local cess, when the rate was half an anna in the rupee, amounted to Rs. 2,566—5—1. Under the new settlement, the receipts under this head will be Rs. 6,876 as shewn below.

	Rs.
Local cess of one anna	4,948
Do on minor inams	1,113
Equivalent of the irrigation cess on minor inams ..	815
Total....	6,876

24. The total realizations in 1873—74 are contrasted with the results of the proposed settlement as follows:—

Old System.	Rs.	*Survey Settlement.*	Rs.
Land Revenue 1873—74	71,251	Survey assessment on occupied lands ..	79,149
Grazing and fruit trees	2,792	Grazing and fruit trees	2,792
Half anna local cess	2,566	One anna local cess	4,948
		Do do on minor inams ..	1,113
Total ...	76,609	Equivalent of the irrigation cess on minor inams	815
			88,817

25. The demand upon the ryots will thus be increased by Rs. 12,208, but omitting separately levied cesses, it will be reduced to Rs. 7,898 or 11 per cent.

26. But from this increased demand, Rs. 7,898, the Survey Commissioner makes certain deductions. A sum of Rs. 3,142 will be annually credited to the District Irrigation Fund instead of to General Revenue, and a further sum of Rs. 5,000 is estimated as the annual payment to be made to Patels and Shanbhogs, in the place of the grain levies hitherto paid by the ryots and which will be abolished on the introduction of the Survey settlement.

27. When the above deductions are made, the effect of the new settlement will be to leave the Land Revenue at Rs. 71,007, or at much the same figure as it was in 1873-74. The Offg. Chief Commissioner is however of opinion that, for purposes of comparison, it is not proper to deduct the amount credited to the District Irrigation Fund from the Land Revenue, as practically the result of an increased assessment is the same so far as the ryots are concerned whether or not a portion of it is expended, locally, in the repair of irrigation works. This would not apply in regard to the deduction made for payments to village officers, for in that case the ryots are relieved of an existing impost in the shape of grain fees. The actual increase of assessment according to this calculation will be from Rs. 71,251 in 1873—74 to Rs. 74,149, or a little over 4 per cent.

28. The Survey Commissioner and the Survey Superintendent agree in opinion that the proposed rates are moderate, and that the settlement should prove a success. Major Grant states that there are rice lands lying waste bearing an assessment of Rs. 7,502, and dry crop lands bearing an assessment of Rs. 16,292. Portions of these may be expected to be taken up within a few years, and it may fairly be expected that the net State revenue will reach Rs. 75,000 in the course of the next 3 or 4 years.

29. The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division observes that though the total increase to the revenue under the proposed settlement is very small, still the statements furnished by the Survey Superintendent shew several individual instances of remarkably large increases over the old assessment. Colonel Pearse notices that in 30 villages the assessment will be doubled, in 10 trebled, in 2 quadrupled and in 10 will be more than 4 times the original amount.

30. These inequalities are, in the Survey Commissioner's opinion, the inevitable result of the comparison of a new settlement based upon known areas and estimated productive power, with the old assessment which was either originally fixed upon no principle, or has been since tampered with.

31. The variations in the proposed assessment, noticed by Colonel Pearse, are very considerable, and are evidently the result of what is called the old "Assan" system, under which one of the fields belonging to a ryot, situated at a convenient distance from the village, was charged with a lump sum, and other fields assigned to him either free or on nominal assessment. This state of things was found so inconvenient for charging a proper rate of assessment upon waste lands applied for for cultivation, that Colonel Dobbs, Superintendent of the late Bangalore Division, obtained the Chief Commissioner's sanction to dividing the lands into four classes and charging the marginally noted rates upon dry lands of this taluk.

Range.	Rate per acre.
First ...	0—11—8
Second ...	0— 9—4
Third ...	0— 7—0
Fourth ...	0— 4—8

The marginally noted rules, under which increases are regulated in the Bombay Government Order of 1874, cannot, the Survey Commissioner thinks, be adopted on the introduction of an original settlement like that now being carried out in Mysore.

1. The increase of revenue in the case of a taluk or group of villages brought under the same maximum dry crop rate, shall not exceed 33 per cent.
2. No increase exceeding 66 per cent should be imposed on a single village without the circumstances of the case being specially reported for the orders of Government.
3. No increase exceeding 100 per cent shall in like manner be imposed on an individual holding.

32. The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District makes certain suggestions in connection with the proposed settlement, which will be dealt with in order.

33. Mr. Krishnaiengar's first proposal is that all dry crop lands on which garden crops are raised should be assessed with dry and not with bagayat or garden rates as is now proposed. The Offg. Chief Commissioner agrees with the Deputy Commissioner on this point, and is of opinion that a serious economical mistake has been made in the Mysore assessments in this matter which, he fears, will have most unfortunate results, hereafter, in repressing the expenditure of private capital on agricultural improvements; but as nearly one-half of the Province has been assessed on the present system, Mr. Dalyell is not prepared to recommend so important a change as that advocated by Mr. Krishnaiengar. At the same time he would suggest for the consideration of Survey Commissioner whether it would not, at any rate, be advisable to arrange that in all future settlements all lands which have been converted into wet or garden under private wells since Mr. Bowring's order of 31st March 1863, No. 227, may be treated as dry, provided they do not, from their close proximity to a Government work of irrigation, obtain water by percolation.

34. The next point noticed by the Deputy Commissioner is that no distinction of garden and rice lands should be made with regard to wet lands irrigated from tank or stream channels.

35. The Survey Superintendent objects to this proposal on the ground that its strict observance is opposed to the practice and usage of the country. He also invites attention to the small difference between the average Survey rates on garden and rice lands which are respectively Rs. 6—6—11 and Rs. 5—5—4 per acre, and considers that the difference in rates is not likely to induce the ryots to throw up their old gardens as apprehended by the Deputy Commissioner.

36. As the distinction of lands into bagayat and rice cannot now be done away with, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey is requested to state whether lands so classed are under the same or different sources of irrigation, and whether the classification

into "Garden" is made with reference to the crop, such as cocoanut, areca, betel growing, or in consideration of the productive capability of the land as regards rice crop.

37. With regard to Mr. Krishnaiengar's proposal for fixing at the time of settlement the remuneration of Totis, Talaris and Nirgantis, the Survey Commissioner thinks that the difficulty in this matter is not so much the fixing of the amount to be paid by the ryots, as the provision of some means of enforcing its payment, and that the question is too large a one to be fully discussed in a settlement report. The Offg. Chief Commissioner considers a settlement of the question would be a step in the right direction, and desires that a statement may be prepared and submitted, shewing the source from which the money for the purpose should be made available, and the rate of fees for each of the above mentioned class of servants. These can be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner in consultation with the Survey Officer.

38. The Deputy Commissioner proposes to set aside tracts of land to form village forests for the use of the general village community. The Survey Commissioner objects to the proposal on the ground that it would be extremely difficult to provide for the protection of the lands set aside, while wood was growing up, and for the due husbanding of any wood which might now exist. It does not appear to the Offg. Chief Commissioner that the task of creating and protecting village forests is one which falls within the province of the Survey Department. The Deputy Commissioner may, after the taluk has been settled and surveyed and on obtaining the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, set apart a portion of the unarable or arable land for this purpose. The Deputy Commissioner's attention is also invited to Mr. Bowring's Notification of 7th June 1866, which states that waste lands will be granted free of assessment for twenty years for the planting of forest and fuel trees.

39. The next proposal made by the Deputy Commissioner is to fix definite rates on pasture lands at the time of the settlement, as the existing system of putting up these lands to public auction entails much work on the taluk officials and affords much room for complaint among the ryots. The Survey Commissioner opposes this measure at large in paras 17—20 of his letter. He states that the existing practice of putting up the grazing lands to public auction every year secures a fair value to Government, that the value of grazing land varies much from year to year, and that it is difficult to fix a permanent grazing rate at the time of the settlement. The adoption of a fixed pasturage rate would further, in Colonel Anderson's opinion, lead to the absorption of all the grazing lands in the hands of a few holders to an extent almost amounting to a monopoly which would be a grievous infliction on the general body of cultivators. As the general question of fixing pasturage rates is under the Chief Commissioner's consideration, and certain information has been called for from the Commissioners of Divisions on the subject, the point may be allowed to lie over for the present.

40. The Offg. Chief Commissioner sanctions Mr. Krishnaiengar's recommendation for the transfer of the lands of the village of Varalkonda (No. 61 of the first class villages named in Appendix B of Major Grant's report) to the Gudibanda Taluk, and accordingly directs that they be demarcated and surveyed for the purpose. The Survey Commissioner will be good enough to report how it was that the Officer in charge of the party entrusted with the demarcation and measurement of this village failed to report the peculiar fact that while the village belonged to one taluk its lands were situated in another.

41. The Deputy Commissioner also recommended that the lands under the Vatadahosahalli tank, which does not receive its water-supply regularly, should be assessed with as light rates as possible, as an inducement to the people to cultivate these lands. The Survey Commissioner is requested to report what measures were taken in connection with these lands.

42. The Survey Commissioner remarks in para 6 of his report, that the revenue collections of the Gudibanda Taluk, which had been declining since 1868, rose again in the last two years, 1872—73 and 1873—74, and that this was owing to land taken up in anticipation of the Survey settlement. From the figures obtained from the records of the Chief Commissioner's Office, noted in the margin, it appears that there was a larger extent of land relinquished during the years referred to than that taken up. The Survey Commissioner's attention is invited to this point.

	Lands taken up.		Lands resigned.	
	Extent. Kandis.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Kandis.	Assessment. Rs.
1872—73...	96	1,251	163	2,296
1873—74...	49	847	53	774

43. It will be observed from the Chief Commissioner's Circulars Nos. 227 and 366, dated 31st March 1863 and 23rd December 1871, that certain tanks which were found unremunerative to Government were given over to private parties to be repaired at their own cost; the lands below the tank being assessed at a low rate. In the Gudibanda Taluk, 23 tanks were thus made over. In the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7402—R. 448, dated 13th January 1875, instructions regarding the manner in which such tanks should be dealt with by the Survey Department are given. It does not appear from any of the reports now submitted, what measures have been taken regarding the assessment of lands under these tanks, and whether the Chief Commissioner's instructions have been complied with. This point should be explained by the Survey Commissioner.

44. In December 1871, a reference was made by the Inam Commissioner requesting instructions as to the disposal of certain inams situated under wells termed "Dasvandam Bavadi" in the Gumnayakanpalya Taluk of the Kolar District, adjoining the Gudibanda Taluk. It was stated in reply in Secretary's letter No. 5172—R. 111 of the 26th January 1872, that the disposal of these cases should be deferred until the decision of the question by the Revenue Survey Department. As the Gudibanda Taluk contains a number of "Bavadis" of the description above mentioned, the Survey Commissioner is requested to report what action has been taken in these cases.

45. Information as to the progress made in the survey of inam villages, how many of the inamdars have consented to the detailed, and how many to the less detailed survey, is wanting in the report. The Survey Commissioner should supply this omission.

46. As neither the Commissioner of the Division nor the Deputy Commissioner of the District objects to the rates which result from the application of the proposed settlement, the Offg. Chief Commissioner sanctions its introduction; but he desires to take this opportunity of placing on record his decided objection to the system which has been lately adopted of submitting proposals for settlement at such a late date that any delay in passing orders on them must invariably lead to the general survey work of the Province being impeded. Proposals of this kind require the most careful and deliberate consideration at the hands both of the District and Division Officers and of the Chief Commissioner, and Mr. Dalyell trusts that such arrangements may now be made in regard to the revised settlements now under preparation, as will insure the proposals being communicated to the District Officers, at least a year before it is intended to introduce the settlement.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey Commissioner of Mysore.
„ Survey Superintendent.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 30th May 1876.

From the Surveyor General of India, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 779, dated Calcutta, 8th April 1876.

I have the honor of reporting for the information of the Government of India, that the instructions conveyed in your No. 157, dated the 16th February, laying down the scale, as advised by the Local Administration, to be used for the Mysore Topographical Survey, have been duly communicated to the Executive Officers concerned, and that full arrangements are in progress for the prosecution of those operations on the one inch scale and in the manner desired by the Chief Commissioner and the Government of India, as far as it may be found possible to adopt the details of the Revenue Assessment Survey for Topographical purposes, and whenever they can be used with advantage and economy.

2. This scale is well adapted for purely Topographical delineation of a country, and is the same as employed for all the Native States for a Military or General Map. It will also suffice for the introduction of the village boundaries from the Revenue Assessment Survey plans, the villages being large in the Mysore Province. But all the requirements specified in the Superintending Engineer's memoranda attached to the correspondence cannot of course be met by a survey on such a scale, which induced me in my previous letters to advise the 2 inch scale. All we can do therefore is to make our survey as close as possible, and to shew as much as the allowed scale is susceptible of.

3. On this point I append a very practical letter from Captain Geo. Strahan in charge of No. 8 Party, and to state my entire concurrence in that experienced Officer's opinions.

No. 10, dated 22nd March.

4. With regard to the other very important point, mooted in the correspondence, *viz.* that of cost, it is necessary for me to state for the information of the Government of India, that any absolute fixed sum for the completion of an entire Province of such a diversified character as that of Mysore, estimated at 28,000 to 30,000 square miles, cannot for a moment be accepted by this Department. It is impossible before hand to say what natural obstacles and impediments or climatic and other influences to rapid surveying may present themselves, so as to derange progress and enhance the cost. I have not been consulted as to the grounds on which an arbitrary estimate of 5 lakhs of rupees has been mentioned, and I am quite satisfied that such forecasts as are given in the correspondence on this head cannot be depended on, and therefore it is useless to expect to acheive impossibilities on the way of finance.

5. This Department employs its machinery in various parts of India, under every description, and difference of climate, and physical difficulties; and our experience shews that, under proper management, each season produces a fair average out-turn, sometimes more, at other times less, according to the many vicissitudes affecting the health, and powers of endurance in malarious and intricate tracts, of the parties employed.

6. Wherefore the Government has always accepted the good endeavours of our Surveyors, year by year, and made due allowances whenever good causes have been adduced for diminished progress or enhanced cost. More than this cannot be expected or rendered.

7. The whole of India, I have to observe, is not of such a similar character that an absolute fixed mileage rate of survey can be determined on before hand. It is well known what our Topographical one inch surveys have cost heretofore, and I have no doubt we shall be able to manage the Mysore operations pretty much on the same system, and with similar prospects, but if the Mysore Government cannot allot a larger sum than 5 lakhs, during the several years such extensive operations must obviously occupy, then I fear the work will have to be stopped before it can be completed. It is my duty to bring this fact prominently to notice, because by silence, I may hereafter be considered to have accepted the terms mentioned, and which I have only now learnt for the first time.

From Captain G. Strahan, R. E., in charge No. 8 Topographical Party, To Colonel H. L. Thuillier, Surveyor General of India, No. 10, dated Camp, *viâ* Bangalore, 22nd March 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your memo No. 552 of 13th instant, with enclosures, and to remark with reference thereto that in all probability the sum of 5 lakhs must be exceeded in the cost of surveying Mysore even on the one inch scale. I arrive at this conclusion by the following estimates, assuming, as I believe to be the case, that it is not your intention to fill up either No. 8 or 9 Parties to full strength until the beginning of next field season. I first estimate the total cost of the combined parties from the commencement of operations until the end of September 1876 at Rs. 69,738 as follows :—

	Rs.
Actual cost of combined parties (within a small margin) up to March 31 ..	45,000
1 Deputy Superintendent at Rs. 1,383 from April 1st to October 1st, 6 months ..	8,298
1 Assistant Superintendent in charge of No. 9 for ditto at 750 Rs. ..	4,500
1 Surveyor at 300 Rs.	1,800
4 1st Grade Assistants at Rs. 250	6,000
1 2nd Grade Assistant at Rs. 200	1,200
Native Establishment, including Hospital Assistants, Sub-Surveyors, Peons, Kalasis, &c.	1,860
Office Rent	600
Contingencies	480
Total Rupees....	69,738

and for this sum an area of about 9,000 square miles will be ready for the work of the detail Surveyors.

2. If both parties are completed up to the full strength of an ordinary Topographical Establishment from the 1st October, the annual cost of each (which I do not give here in detail as it has been repeatedly estimated both by myself and others) will be about Rs. 70,000 or together Rs. 1,40,000, and for this sum there will be available for plane-tabling 16 Europeans and from 8 to 10 Natives, if they can be obtained, which seems at present rather doubtful, the remaining 4 Europeans being employed in triangulation, superintendence and inspection. As far as I have yet seen the country I should estimate the annual out turn of an European plane-tabler at about 400 square miles and of a good Native at 300 square miles. This gives a total for the combined parties of $16 \times 400 + 8 \times 300 = 8,800$ miles for about $\frac{2}{3}$rd of the Province. The remaining third is of an exceedingly difficult and intricate nature for which we cannot safely assume more than one-half of the above progress, *viz.*, 4,400 square miles. This estimate will give pretty closely four field seasons (not reckoning the one now drawing to a close and allowing for there being no triangulation to be done the last season—thus leaving 4 more hands free for detail-work) for the completion of the field-work, and assuming that the mapping and final records can be brought up in the corresponding recesses, we have the whole cost of Rs $69,738 + 4 \times 140,000 =$ Rs. 6,29,738, which I believe to be as close an estimate as the circumstances of the case admit of.

3. The question of scale having been already disposed of, I shall only make a very few remarks thereupon. From what I have of the Mysore country embracing a large portion of the Central Districts of Túmkúr, Hassan, Kadur, &c., Chitaldroog in the north and Bangalore in the east and others, I am inclined to agree most entirely in the adoption of the one inch scale as most suitable, and I believe that all details usually expected from a *bonâ fide* Topographical Map can be well and distinctly shewn on that scale, *viz.*, every village with its name and boundary, every road and nearly, if not quite, all the tanks, all the principal drainage and hill features. I have before me several Taluk Maps compiled by the Revenue Survey of Mysore, and I find that very few of the villages are less than one square mile in area, the majority exceeding it many times. Some of the objects mentioned in Lieut.-Colonel Sankey's various memoranda on this subject; though of course very desirable, could not be met even by a two inch scale, and must, I fear, be thrown out of consideration if any thing approaching the limit of 5 lakhs is to be adhered to. I allude more specially to the catchment areas of tanks. It is perhaps hardly necessary to observe that the cost of any thing like instrumental contouring is so immense as to be utterly prohibitory and yet it is difficult to see how catchment area can be obtained with even a decent approximation without something of the kind. Drainage lines are amongst the very most important points in a Topographical Survey, and these will as usual receive most careful attention and will no doubt be of great use to the Irrigation Department. As great a number of heights as possible will be given, but it is presumed that only Trigonometrical in contra distinction to Barometrical heights will be of any value.

4. With regard to the much discussed question of the utilization of Revenue Survey work it appears that the Officers at the Poona Conference failed hopelessly to agree upon this point, and therefore there seems to be little use in adding to the mass of conflicting evidence on the subject. In my own opinion it appears that the mere examination of the details given by another survey in the field entails nearly as great an expenditure of time (and therefore of money) as the re-survey of them. Five-sixths of the time occupied in making a survey is taken up in moving from place to place and setting up the plane table. My own experience being that the remaining sixth amply suffices for drawing in the necessary days and sketching in the details of the ground. Now supposing that the actual examination of the details to be tested takes half the time of this sketching process, it is evident that the whole saving is only $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{12}$ of the time that would be necessary for re-survey, as the moving about from place to place has to be got through in either case.

5. If therefore any notable proportion of the cost of our work is to be saved by utilizing Revenue Topography, it must be by taking it for granted that a great deal of it is sufficiently good to be taken on

trust—a course which could only be justified by having examined a considerable portion of the work and found it faultless.

6. Mysore is essentially an undulating country, and these undulations are most important, and in all the Revenue Maps I have hitherto had access to are totally omitted. Almost every yard of ground will have to be gone over to put them in correctly. In the matter of boundaries on the other hand I anticipate deriving considerable assistance from the Revenue Survey work. It delays a plane-tabler incalculably having to summon and wait for men competent to point out boundaries correctly, and to fix his table at small intervals along them even when pointed out correctly to him, but by fixing carefully and accurately the tri-junction marks of villages, I find that the boundaries as given by Revenue Survey fit well into them; the saving of cost will be something tangible, and this I have great hopes of being able to do and have framed the above estimates on that supposition. We work however so much quicker than the Revenue Department, that we shall very shortly be at work upon country untouched by them, and here the delineation of boundaries will be mere waste of time, at least so I was informed by Colonel Anderson, the Survey Commissioner at Poona.

Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 443, (Surveys,) dated Simla, the 12th May 1876.

Copy of paras 1—7, with copy of Captain Strahan's letter referred to in para 3, forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore for information, in continuation of the endorsement from this Department, No. 158, dated the 16th February 1876.

No. 1754—Rev. 38, dated Bangalore, 30th May 1876.

Ordered, that copies of the foregoing, together with its enclosures, be communicated to the undermentioned Officers for information.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary

To—The Chief Engineer, P. W. D.
" Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
" Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Accountant General.
" Superintendent of Survey.
Captain Strahan.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 31*st May* 1876.

From the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Miscellaneous, No. 601, dated Ootacamund, 11th May 1876.

With reference to the correspondence marginally noted, I am directed to forward the accompanying Proceedings of the Board* of Revenue embodying a report from the Collector of Malabar stating that he has arranged for both lines of the disputed boundary being surveyed and laid down accurately on a map; and that after this has been done, the Deputy Commissioner and himself should meet and settle the differences.

From Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, 9th December 1875, No. 1783.
To Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, 19th February 1876, No. 8926—Rev. 28.

*Proceedings of Government, 11th May 1876, No. 600.

2. I am to request that arrangements may be made for a meeting of the two Officers accordingly.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26th April 1876, No. 1108:—

Read the following letter from W. LOGAN, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 27th March 1876, No. 76.

Referring to G. O., Revenue Department, No. 398, dated 21st instant, I have the honor to observe that the discrepancy noticed in paragraph 7 of the Assistant Conservator's letter published in the above Proceedings is most probably (as the Assistant Conservator remarks) a clerical error, and to point out that the Assistant Conservator bears out the statement made by Mr. Peet that the line claimed by the Mysore Officers runs in a *south*-westerly direction from the ford, while Dr. Cleghorn described the boundary he laid down as "running west."

2. Moreover, the point on which I chiefly relied in my previous letter was that the boundary, as cleared by the Mysore Officers, does not follow the "ridge" of which Dr. Cleghorn spoke. The Assistant Conservator says, "the old track runs on easy gradient in a south-westerly direction;" whereas Mr. Peet asserts, as the result of his own observations corroborated by Mr Pringl, that the line cleared actually descends to a stream, and does not ascend the unmistakable water-shed ridge which, I understand, lies due west of the ford.

3. I have been corresponding direct with the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore on this and on another question relating to the interpretations which the Mysore Forest Officers have put on the decisions settling the boundaries of that province in that neighbourhood, and I have arranged with the Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey that both lines of boundary should be surveyed and laid down accurately on a map. After this has been done the Deputy Commissioner and myself can meet and arrange the differences that exist. I have already explained to the Deputy Commissioner the circumstances under which Mr. Peet cleared a line which, though not exactly as I look at it a correct interpretation of Dr. Cleghorn's, is yet a pretty close approximation to it. This line is erroneously described in paragraph 5 of the Assistant Conservator's letter as running nearly in the same direction as that known as Colonel Mackenzie's line; whereas I understand from Mr. Peet that this line starts from the ford (instead of from a pagoda), and ends at Devattikkabetta (instead of at Shigabetta). On reference to the Assistant Conservator's diagram, the mistake he has made in his description will appear obvious, but, as above said, I think the disposal of the questions at issue should be postponed until we have reliable maps to guide us.

Submitted for the information of Government with reference to G. O., dated 21st March 1876, No. 398.

2. The Board approve the Collector's proposal to meet the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, and have no doubt that they will be able to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the question on the spot.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Acting Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 31st May 1876.

Order thereon—Miscellaneous,—No. 600, 11th May 1876.

Ordered that these Proceedings be communicated to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, with reference to his letter, dated 19th February 1876, No. 8926, with a request that a meeting may be arranged for between Mr. Logan and the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore.

(True Extract.)
(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

To—The Board of Revenue.

No. 1813—Rev. 11, dated Bangalore, 31st May 1876.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that a copy of the above correspondence be communicated to the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division for guidance, in continuation of the [illegible]er's Proceedings No. 8925—Rev. 86 of the 19th February 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

r, Ashtagram Division.
of Forests.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Free grant of wood to one Balegauda of the Kankanhalli Taluk whose house was destroyed by fire.* Sanctioning the application and informing the Conservator of Forests that a liberal construction should be placed on the words "in each case" occurring in Circular No. 400, dated 12th July 1873, so as to afford relief in individual cases.	No. 1812—43, dated 31st May 1876.	...	..	1

Docket No. 30, dated 15th May 1876, from the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, submitting an application for free grant of wood to one Balegauda of Kankanhalli Taluk whose house was destroyed by fire, and requesting orders as to whether similar applications from single individuals may be entertained.

No. 1812—Rev-F. 43, dated Bangalore, 31st May 1876.

Order thereon.—In sanctioning the present application, the Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that there is no reason why applications from single individuals should not be entertained. In Circular No. 400, dated 12th July 1873, it is directed that "no free grant can be made except on *very special grounds* in each case." The words "in each case" should be liberally construed so as to afford relief in individual cases as well as in the case of a village or several houses destroyed by fire.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests with one file of enclosures.
" Commissioners of Divisions.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page
1 to 2	*Annual Appropriation and Outlay Accounts for Local Fund Works during* 1874-75. Forwarding them to Commissioners of Divisions with certain observations.	No. 2321—140, dated 20th May 1876.	...	...	1
3 to 4	*Grants-in-aid to be made from the Budget provision of* 1876—77. Sanctioning proposals submitted by the Director of Public Instruction.	No. 1432—91, dated 22nd May 1876.	...	...	1*b* to
5 to 6	*Chitaldroog Municipality.* Sanctioning proposals made to levy a tax of 2 per cent on piece goods and to strengthen the existing constabulary.	No. 1429—37, dated 22nd May 1876.	..	...	2
7 to 8	*Shimoga District Municipalities.* Sanctioning the Budget Estimate for 1876—77, subject to certain modifications.	No. 1619—100, dated 27th May 1876.	...	...	3
9 to 10	*Increase to the salary of the Band Master attached to the Mysore Local Force from Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 per mensem.* Communicating copies of Government of India letter sanctioning it to the Military Assistant and the Deputy Accountant General.	No. 1752—113, dated 30th May 1876.	...	...	3
11 to 12	*Peon Establishment authorized and employed in the various Districts and Taluks in connection with Survey operations.* Communicating to Commissioners of Divisions, copy of a letter from the Deputy Accountant General on the subject, and directing the submission of a half-yearly statement affording information under the head denoted.	No. 1739—4, dated 31st May 1876.	...	*Vide* Progs. for March 1876 Part II "Financial" No. 102.	4 to

Annual Appropriation and Outlay Account for Public Works from Local Funds for the year 1874-75, received from the Controller of Public Works Accounts with P. W. Secretary's Memorandum, dated 5th March 1876.

No. 2321—FINL. 140, DATED BANGALORE, 20TH MAY 1876.

ORDER.—In forwarding to the Commissioners of Divisions the Annual Appropriation and Outlay Account for Local Fund Works during the year 1874—75, the Offg. Chief Commissioner directs that the special attention of all Officers concerned be drawn to the several points noticed in Controller, Public Works Accounts' letter No. 2617 of 1875. A large amount of money granted has been unexpended. This is mainly due to the absence of sanctioned estimates. This defect might be avoided by forethought in framing the Budget, and by care in submitting estimates for proposed works in due time.

2. It is satisfactory to observe that there has been a marked decrease in the general percentages of establishment charges, as compared with the preceding year. The percentage of establishment to outlay is still too high in many Districts, more especially in that of Kadur.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 22nd May 1876.

From the Director of Public Instruction, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department No. 578, dated Bangalore, 11th May 1876.

I have the honor to submit for orders of the Chief Commissioner the list of applications for grants-in-aid to be made from the Budget provision for 1876—77, the power of sanction, under orders from the Government of India, No. 167, Home Department (Education), dated 15th September 1875, being vested in the Local Government.

2. The Budget provision for 1876—77 under the head grants-in-aid amounts to Rs. 49,400, namely Rs. 47,000 for ordinary and continuous monthly grants and Rs. 2,400 for special (building furniture, &c.) grants.

3. Of the first of these sums Rs. 43,478 is absorbed by grants now in force which it is proposed to continue. There remains therefore available for distribution in monthly grants a balance of Rs. 3,522, while the item of Rs. 2,400 is fully at disposal for lump sum grants-in-aid of buildings, &c.

4. The applications received under the first head are from 14 schools for fresh grants aggregating Rs. 3,228; and from eight schools already in receipt of grants to the extent of Rs. 1,740 to increase their respective allowances to the total of Rs. 3,420. The accompanying list shews the amounts to which in each case they are by the rules actually entitled, and the amounts which after due consideration of their relative claims are recommended for sanction. The latter aggregate Rs. 2,256 for fresh grants and Rs. 840 for increase of old grants, or Rs. 3,096 altogether. A balance of Rs. 426 will remain on hand to meet one or two other applications regarding which the necessary particulars have not been received.

5. The applications for building grants amount to Rs. 4,235, the Budget provision being only Rs. 2,400. It seems necessary, therefore, to let those stand over which were received too late, and to divide the funds available among those of the remainder which present the strongest claims. The accompanying list exhibits in detail the proposals now made.

6. I may add that all the particulars required by the Grant-in-aid Rules have been duly furnished to this Office and examined.

New Grants.

Name of School.	Locality.	Monthly Grant.		
		Applied for.	Admissible by the rules.	Recommeded for sanction.
St Bartholomew's	Mysore	40	30	30
Wesleyan School...	Hebbur	10	16	10
Sanskrit School	Chitoldroog	20	18	15
,, ,, ...	Kolar	20	11	10
,, ,, ...	Túmkúr	20	21	15
Kalá-nidhi	Chamrajnagar	20	17	15
Vinaya Bodhini	Do	25	20	15
Sadvidya Sála	Mysore	30	23	20
Sarasvati Vilása	Do	30	30	20
Hindustani School	Kadnur	12	11	10
,, ,, ...	Budikote	12	7	7
,, ,, ...	Kyalmúr	10	7	7
,, ,, ...	Ságar	10	6	7
,, ,, ...	Benkipur	10	6	7
			Rs.....	188

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 22nd May 1876.

Increased Grants.

Name of School.	Locality.	Monthly Grant.			
		Now received.	Applied for.	Admissible by Rules.	Recommended for sanction.
Sanskrit school	Chikballapur	15	30	40	30
Do	Seringapatam	20	40	27	25
Do	Muttur	15	25	22	20
Do	Shravan-belgola ...	15	30	20	20
Do	Melkote	40	100	...	60
Hindustani School...	Davangere	10	15	15	15
Do	Honnali	10	15	14	15
Madrasa Sultani	Bangalore	20	30	31	30
		145	...	...	215

Deduct..... 145

Increase..... 70

Building, &c., Grants.

Name of School.	Locality.	Amount.	
		Applied for.	Recommended for sanction.
Sanskrit School	Chikballapur	1,000	800
Wesleyan School	Main Street, Bangalore ...	1,000	800
Wesleyan Mission Girls' School ...	Gulur	7	...
Wesleyan Mission School	Gubbi and 4 other villages...	(for furniture) 145	...
St. Bartholomew's	Mysore	960	800
Wesleyan Mission School	Shimoga	1,000	...
London Mission School	Anekal	115	...
		Rs.....	2,400

No. 1432—Finl. 91, dated Bangalore, 22nd May 1876.

Order.—The Offg. Chief Commissioner sanctions the proposals submitted by the Director of Public Instruction in the foregoing letter.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Read—

Nagar Commissioner's docket No. 5—2, dated 1st April 1876, submitting extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Committee, Chitaldroog, held on the 20th March 1876.

No. 1429—Finl. 37, dated Bangalore, 22nd May 1876.

Order thereon.—The proposal made by the Municipality to levy a tax of 2 per cent on piece-goods brought within the municipal limits of the Chitaldroog town is sanctioned; provided the duty is charged only on articles which have not already paid any imperial duty.

2. The additional strength applied for to the existing constabulary force at Rs. 24—0—0 per month is sanctioned.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of the Nagar Division.
„ Deputy Accountant General.
„ President, Municipal Board, Chitaldroog.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 30th May 1876.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 6124, dated Bangalore, 24th March 1876.

I have the honor to forward the Budgets of the several Municipalities for the Shimoga District for the year 1876—77, with original papers as per margin, and to report that the actual receipts and expenditure have been correctly stated, except in the Budget for the town of Nyamati, which has been returned to the Deputy Commissioner for correction.

1 Docket No. 307, dated 2nd March 1876, from the Commissioner, Nagar Division.
1 Copy of Nagar Division Commissioner's letter No. 1048, dated 3rd February 1876.
1 Copy of Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's No. 1069, dated 9th February 1876.
1 Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's Report on Budgets.
7 Budget Statement No. I.
2 Do do " II.
7 Classified Statement of Receipts and Charges.

No. 1619—FINL. 100, DATED BANGALORE, 27TH MAY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The Offg. Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction the Budget Estimates of the Shimoga District Municipalities (Nyamati excepted) for the year 1876—77 subject to the following modifications.

Shimoga Town.

The estimated income under the head of "House Tax" is a little less than double of the actuals of 1874—75 and is not even warranted by the actuals of first six months of 1875—76. The figure under this head should, the Chief Commissioner considers, stand at Rs. 2,000 unless sufficient reasons can be shewn for the retention of the original estimate. For similar reasons the anticipated income under the head of "Tax on Professions" should be reduced to Rs. 5,000 as sanctioned in last year.

In order however to bring the estimated expenditure within the income, the Offg. Chief Commissioner directs that Rs. 1,060, the provision under Public Works for the "construction of a road to the river side," &c., should be struck out and the execution of this work be held for the present in abeyance.

The charge under the head of Head Office has been raised from Rs. 612 to Rs. 684 to meet a portion of the salary of the Municipal Clerk recently entertained in the Huzur Daftar.

The cost of maintaining avenue trees should in future be exhibited under the head of "Miscellaneous" instead of under "Conservancy."

Tirthahalli.

Under the head of Octroi the income from the duty on piece-goods, sanctioned in the Chief Commissioner's, Proceedings No. 7442—39 of the 23rd December 1875, does not appear to have been estimated. The cause of this omission should be explained.

The Chief Commissioner observes that, except in one or two cases, it is proposed by the Municipalities to appropriate their cash balances to meet the cost of repairs, &c. This practice is objectionable and should be discontinued. Expenditure should be restricted to the ordinary income.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of the Nagar Division.
" Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

From the Offg. Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, To the Offg. Chief Commissioner of Mysore, (General,) No. 1046, G., dated Simla, the 16th May 1876.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 9932—144, G., dated 21st March 1876, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council sanctions the permanent increase of the salary of Mr. Knight, the Bandmaster attached to the Mysore Local Force, from Rs. 70 to Rs 100 per mensem.

No. 1752—FINL. 113, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH MAY 1876.

ORDERED, that copies of the foregoing be communicated to the undermentioned Officers for information.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Military Assistant.
" Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 31st May 1876.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 368, dated Bangalore, 26th April 1876.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 10116—158, dated 25th March 1876, I have the honor to submit a statement shewing the Peon Establishment authorized and employed in the various Districts and Taluks in connection with Survey operations.

2. When the period for which a temporary establishment is required is not specified in the sanction, it is the rule of this Office not to pass the charge beyond 6 months without further sanction, and I would suggest, with a view to give effect to the Chief Commissioner's present orders, that sanction should not be given for the employment of Survey peons for more than 6 months, at the expiration of which period a fresh application should be submitted to your Office.

List of Temporary Peons employed in connection with the Revenue Survey Department.

Taluks.	No of Peons sanctioned.	Period of Payments.	Authority.
		Bangalore District.	
Bangalore	10	Not charged.	General Secretary's No. 7030—972, dated 26th December 1874. Sanctioned as temporary measure, but the period has not been stated.
Magadi	10	From March 1875 up to date.	Do do
Dodballapur	6	Not charged.	Do No. 10411—1638, dated 31st March 1876.
		Kolar District.	
Gudibanda Taluk	10	From February 1875 to 31st January 1876.	General Secretary's No. 7449—1017, dated 16th January 1876.
Goribednur do	10	From 13th March to 15th August 1875.	Do No. 5634—788, dated 4th November 1874.
Do	10	1st November 1875 up to date.	Nos. 6317—1066, and 7449—1017, dated 2nd November and 16th January 1876, respectively. The periods up to which the payment has to be made are not stated.
		Tumkur District.	
Koratagere ...	10	From March 1875 up to date.	No. 8823—1183, dated 2nd March 1875. The period up to which the payment has to be made is not stated.
Maddagiri ...			
Chiknayakanhalli ...	10	From Feb. 1875 up to date.	Do No. 7030—972, dated 26th December 1874. The period up to which the payment has to be made is not stated.
Kadaba ..			
Honnavalli ...			
		Shimoga District.	
Nagar ...	2 each	Not charged.	Do. No. 7803—1060, dated 1st February 1875. Sanctioned up to May 1875.
Kavaledurga ...			
Sagar	6	Do.	Do No. 9824—55, dated 13th March 1876. Sanctioned for 3 months from 1st April 1876.
		Kadur District.	
Vastara ...	4 each	From Feb. to Aug. 1875.	General Secretary's No. 7803—1060, dated 1st February 1875. Sanctioned up to May 1875, but charged 2 peons in lieu of 4 peons.
Tarikere ...		From March to Sep. 1875.	
Chikmagalur	4	From March to May 1875.	Do No. 9155—1226, dated 16th March 1875. Sanctioned as temporary measure, but the period is not stated.
Do ...	4 each	Not charged, arrears for March 1875.	Do No. 9425—1263, dated 24th March 1875. The period up to which the payment has to be made is not stated.
Lakvalli ...			

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
31st May 1876.

Taluks.	No. of Peons sanctioned.	Period of Payments.	Authority.
		Kadur District. (Continued.)	
Chikmagalur	8	Not charged, arrears for January 1875.	General Secretary's No. 7470—1274, dated 4th January 1876. Sanctioned as temporary measure, but the period up to which the payment has to be made is not stated.
Koppa	4	Not charged.	
Banavar	4	Arrears for January 1876.	Do No. 7676—1306, dated 12th January 1876 Sanctioned as temporary measure, but the period not stated.
Lakvalli	5	Not charged.	Do No 9469—1508, dated 14th March 1876. Sanctioned as temporary measure, but the period not stated. Deputy Accountant General's Order thereon—Note as temporary.
		Chitaldroog District.	
		Nil.	
		Mysore District.	
		Nil.	
		Hassan District.	
Hassan	6	From Dec. 1875 up to date.	Sanctioned for 8 months.
Belur	6	For January 1876.	
Channarayypatna	6	Do	
Manjarabad	6	Not charged.	Do No. 6038—1018, dated 23rd October 1875.
Arkalgúd	6	Do	
Harnhalli	6	Do	

No. 1739—FINL. 4, DATED BANGALORE, 31ST MAY 1876.

ORDERED, that the above letter be communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions with reference to Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 10116—F. 158, dated 25th March 1876, copy of which will now be transmitted to the Commissioners of Ashtagram and Nagar for information and guidance.

The Commissioners of Divisions will submit to this Office a half-yearly statement on the 1st July and 1st December respectively, shewing (1) the taluks in which Survey operations are in progress, whether for measurement, classing or settlement, (2) the number and cost of the additional peons entertained temporarily in connection with those operations, and (3) the date of their entertainment.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Deputy Accountant General.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Foot and mouth diseases in cattle.* Forwarding letter No. 3—50, dated 17th April 1876, from the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, with enclosure, to the Deputy Commissioners, Superintendent of Coorg, and Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department.	No. 935—13, dated 3rd May 1876.	...	*Vide* Progs. for March 1876. Part I "General," Index Nos. 9 to 10.	1 to 3
3 to 4	*Annual Report on the Mysore Government Museum for 1875—76.* Directing that the thanks of the Officiating Chief Commissioner be conveyed to the gentlemen denoted for their valuable contributions and to Dr. Oswald, the Superintendent, for his management of the Institution during the year.	No. 1350—290, dated 19th May 1876.	...	...	4 to 8
5 to 6	*Sanitation of villages within a radius of 30 miles of all Military stations.* Communicating Government of India, Home Department, No. 4—114, on the subject to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information and guidance.	No. 1486—27, dated 23rd May 1876.	...	..	8
7 to 8	*Training of Assistant Commissioners for the charge of Districts.* Communicating the Officiating Chief Commissioner's views on the subject to the Commissioners of Divisions for opinion and to the Judicial Commissioner for a like purpose.	No. 1505—28, dated 25th May 1876.	...	...	9 to 10
9 to 10	*Parliamentary Returns, &c.* Informing Heads of Departments that the returns denoted can be obtained for perusal on application to the Librarian, Chief Commissioner's Office.	No. 1570—30, dated 26th May 1876.	...	...	10

From the Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, No. 3—50, Studs, Cattle Disease, &c., dated Calcutta, the 17th April 1876.

In continuation of the circular from this Department, No. 2, dated the 14th February last, I am directed to forward for your information copy of a letter * from the Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and of its enclosure, a report by Mr. Anderson, Veterinary Surgeon, on special duty in that Province, on the subject of the trial of Colonel Davies' prescription for the treatment of foot-and-mouth disease in cattle, and on the general features of that disease as it occurs in Oudh.

* No. 1375, dated the 25th March 1876.

From A. Murray, Esq., Junior Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Oudh, To the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 1375, dated Lucknow, 25th March 1876.

With reference to your letter No. 2-22, dated 14th February last, forwarding copy of despatch from the Secretary of State for India, enclosing a correspondence with the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council, regarding Colonel Davies' mode of treatment of foot-and-mouth disease in cattle, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter * from Mr. Anderson, Veterinary Surgeon, on special duty in Oudh, and of its enclosure, on the result of the trial of Colonel Davies' prescription and on the treatment of cattle disease generally.

* No. 113, dated 14th March 1876.

From Mr. T. Anderson, Veterinary Surgeon, on special duty in Oudh, To the Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 113, dated 14th March 1876.

In compliance with your letter No. 4914, dated 21st October 1875, I have the honor to state that I have had Colonel Davies' prescriptions fully tried in the Oudh Province.

2. Before discussing the results I beg to submit a few remarks on the disease itself, which may somewhat elucidate the subject in question.

3. If Colonel Davies' prescription for the foot-and-mouth disease in Burma be correct, it is one of an entirely different nature from that designated by the same name in India, in England, and on the Continent, and no inference of any value can be drawn from a trial of his remedies in cases attacked by the ordinary disease.

4. With regard to the parasitic animalculæ "which," Colonel Davies states, "cause the disease," and whose destruction is the aim of his treatment, I beg to make the following extract from Professor Williams' Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicines (page 157), a work which is the latest and most reliable authority on diseases of domesticated animals. "Some," he observes, "have thought that the contagium was contained or existed in the form of a vegetable parasite fungus, whilst others, speculating as to its source of origin, have advanced the idea that it is due to the development of organic germs having independent movements, in fact, to living particles of animal matter. These are, however, speculations which cannot be confirmed by examination with high microscopic powers; they therefore fall to the ground. Microscopic examination of the blood, saliva, tears and the contents of the vesicles, have failed to detect any substance to the presence of which the disease might be ascribed."

5. Foot-and-mouth disease is simply "a highly contagious and infectious febrile disease associated with a vesicular eruption in the mouth, between the pedal digits and around the coronets" (Williams); and being so it must run its course, while the most successful treatment will be one which will best alleviate the symptoms and best preserve the patient under healthy sanitary conditions. In hot climates where wounds and sores have a tendency to take an unhealthy action, thereby attracting the attacks of flies, it is a point of the utmost importance, in cases of this disease, to prevent the sores from becoming fly-blown, which they are most apt to do. In fact, the rapid generation of maggots in the wounds associated with this disease is the chief difference exhibited between it as it occurs in India and in England, and possibly their very frequent occurrence in these sores may have led Colonel Davies to attribute the cause of the disease to their presence.

6. During my experience of many hundreds of cases I have found that the disease has been one of a decidedly benign type, and the mortality not exceeding one or two per cent.; the loss to the stock-owner being one resulting from his animals getting into low condition, and remaining unfit for work for a considerable time after the attack. When this occurs at seasons of the year when a few

days are of the utmost moment regarding the ploughing and tillage of the land previous to sowing, this loss is doubly heavy, first to the Assamee himself, and second to Government in the matter of assessment. On this account I beg most respectfully to urge the advisability of special legislation for preventing infected animals from being permitted to go from place to place, thereby spreading the disease, which is one of a most infectious nature.

7. Having submitted these remarks, I beg to state that the following has been the result of a trial of Colonel Davies' prescriptions in about 100 cases. The prescriptions appear to have no specific value, but are beneficial on account of their stimulating and astringent properties. They however rapidly dry and fail to preserve the wounds from the attacks of flies. On this account their action is much inferior to the prescription noted in the appended report on the disease, *viz.*, camphorated oil. This application retains its properties for a much longer period than the others, which is a matter of the utmost importance in a district of wide extent containing hundreds of cases, each one of which cannot be dressed by the few veterinary attendants in charge oftener than once in every two or three days, the Assamees being too apathetic, ignorant, and suspicious to be trusted with treating the cases themselves.

8. I beg to append a few remarks on the nature, symptoms, and treatment of foot-and-mouth disease as it occurs in the province of Oudh, in order to facilitate comparison between it and the disease described by Colonel Davies.

Foot-and-mouth disease.

Definitions.

A febrile disease of a highly contagious and infectious nature, associated with a vesicular eruption about the lips, the inside of the mouth, on the tongue, gums, and cheeks, and sometimes extending to the nose. It also occurs between the pedal digits, and at the junction of hair and hoof around the coronets and heels. In some animals the mouth only is affected, in others the feet are the seat of disease, the latter phase being most common in Oudh; in such cases sometimes only one foot is affected and sometimes all four, and in very bad attacks there is separation of the hoof from the feet.

The ravages of this disease are most extensive amongst the working bullocks, they being particularly exposed to the contagium which is contained in the discharge from the feet or mouth as the case may be and thus impregnates roads, pastures, watering places, and, in fact, every place to which they may go. It is of such an infectious nature that it is easily conveyed from place to place by game, vermin and dogs.

Symptoms.

The disease is generally ushered in with a shivering fit, followed by fever, loss of appetite, disinclination to move, stiffness and swelling of the legs; and in four or five days vesicles make their appearance, varying in size from a two-anna bit to a rupee, and if the mouth is the seat of disease, saliva flows freely. There is smacking of the lips, and, if the feet are affected, there is lameness and a peculiar action of the affected limbs, which the animal frequently and suddenly picks up and lashes to the rear, a quivering motion being given to it on the completion of the kick, while the limb is held out in a state of tention. When the vesicles burst, sores are left that either heal up immediately or turn into ulcers, which, if neglected, spread, abscesses form, maggots are generated, and in very exceptional cases death is the result.

I have seen sloughing of the hoofs and bones of the foot, and in one case that of the nostrils and cheeks with disease of the bones of the head, the sinuses being infested with maggots extending to the brain.

Treatment.

The treatment should be alleviative, the disease being one that runs through a regular course generally terminating in recovery. Mild cases require little or no treatment whatever save cleanliness; however, when it is practicable the following drench:—

Common salt	..	..	4 to 8 ounces
Chiretta	..	..	1 to 2 „
Ginger	..	..	1 to 2 „
Water	..	..	1 to 2 quarts.

should be divided into two portions, one to be given in the morning and one in the evening. If it be not convenient to administer the drench twice a day, the whole quantity may be given at one time. If purging ensues, the salt should be discontinued and may be resumed, as the state of the bowels may

indicate. When the mouth is affected, it should be washed as often as possible with alum water. When sinuses form they must be well opened up in order to prevent matter burrowing into the sensitive parts of the foot, all detached pieces of skin and horn must be removed with a sharp knife or scissors and the sores washed and cleansed thoroughly. Maggots are invariably present in bad cases, and until they are removed healthy action cannot set in. This operation is best done by a probe, knife, or forceps, then a pledget or two well soaked incamphorated oil made as follows—

Camphor	..	..	..	4 parts.
Oil of turpentine	..	..	..	1 ,,
Linseed oil	..	..	..	16 ,,

(to be well mixed together)

should, if possible, be applied and kept on by means of a bandage. When this cannot be done, the sore and all round it should be smeared with the oil. Two or three such dressings I find sufficient to render the most unhealthy sores healthy. The oil removes maggots and keeps away flies. I consider it a most valuable dressing for foot-and-mouth disease in this country. As far as my experience goes in such cases the great object is to prevent the sores from becoming fly-blown and maggoty. The natives are alive to this and tie the affected animals in a pool of water or mudhole which has the desired effect, a practice that is neither so speedy nor so effectual as the treatment I have recommended. In fact, I have seen some very bad cases of sloughing brought on by it through the sand or mud working into sensitive parts of the foot.

The recipe for the camphorated oil is given and recommended by Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon F. H. B. Hallen in his Manual on the more deadly forms of cattle disease in India.

No. 935—Genl. 13, dated Bangalore, 3rd May 1876.

Ordered that the foregoing letter and its enclosure be communicated to the Deputy Commissioners, the Superintendent of Coorg, and the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, in continuation of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 9376—208, dated 6th March 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
,, Superintendent of Coorg.
,, Deputy Surgeon General, I. M. D.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 19th May 1876.

Annual Report on the Mysore Government Museum for the year 1875—76.

The total number of visitors during the year was 135,654, being an increase of 28,881 on the previous year.

The average daily number of visitors was 504, against 380 in 1874—75.
The largest number in one day (the Dasara festival) was 7,757.
The smallest number in one day was 171.

Out of 135,654 visitors—
89,552 were males.
46,102 were females.

Signed in the book.

Males	23,665
Females	914

Tally kept.

Men and boys	65,887
Women and girls	45,188

Visitors signed in the book.

In English	Europeans	3,875	6,793
	Natives	2,918	

In Kanarese	8,630
„ Tamil	4,445
„ Hindustani	2,695
„ Telugu	1,201
„ Mahratta	670
„ Nagari	38
„ Guzarati	36
„ Marwadi	33
„ Malayalam	14
„ Sindhi	10
„ Multani	9
„ Aró	3
„ Balaband	1
„ Portuguese	1

The total number of visitors, who have now entered the Museum since it was first opened, amounts to 1,626,351.

The visitors have as usual been remarkably well behaved and orderly, and did not do any damage to any of the specimens or furniture.

Nine hundred and eighty four new specimens have been added to the collection, or three less than last year; of these, 536 were contributed by 48 donors, 128 purchased, 316 collected by the Establishment and 4 received from the Chief Commissioner's Office.

The following memorandum specifies the contributions, &c., received under each head :—

Mammalia	28	Raw products	76
Birds	323	Manufactures	46
Birds' Eggs	95	Rocks and minerals	37
„ Nests	13	Model	1
Reptiles	10	Sculpture	1
Fish	12	Miscellaneous articles	16
Insects	6	Coins	186
Shells	134		

They were presented or purchased as shown in the following list :—

General List of Contributions, &c., received for the Mysore Government Museum from 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876.

Donors.	No. of donations or specimens.
Abdul Razak Namazi, Madras.	
Silver coin	1
Appleton, Mr., Bangalore.	
Reptiles	2
Barton, Mr., of Orr and Barton, Bangalore.	
Photographs	4
Copper coins	106
	110

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 19th May 1876.

Donor	No. of donations or specimens.
Blair, Captain, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga.	
Monstrous buffalo calf -	1
Brougham, H. B. Esq., Bangalore.	
Specimens of fibres - -	4
Cameron, J. Esq., Supt. Lal Bagh.	
Mammals - 4	
Birds - 4	11
Sapodillaplums - 3	
Chevalier, Dr. J. A., Vicar Apostolic of Mysore.	
Insect - -	1
Collected by Museum Shikari and Taxidermist.	
Mammals - - 11	
Birds - - 291	316
Fish - - 12	
Frogs - - 2	
Coussmaker, Captain, Revenue Survey.	
Birds - - 22	
Birds' eggs - - 25	
Birds' nests - - 11	104
Moth - - 1	
Raw products - 45	
Cole, Major R. A., Superintendent, Inam Settlements.	
Specimens of cromlechs -	6
Chief Commissioner's Office.	
Manufactures - -	4
Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga.	
Cinnamon oil - -	1
Deputy Commissioner, Kadur.	
Cinnamon oil - -	1
Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr.	
Copper Shasanams - -	2
Edwards, Mr. D., Bangalore.	
Fowl's egg - -	1
Engledow, E. C., Esq., Bangalore.	
Birds' eggs - -	3
Gasper, Mr. G., Bangalore.	
Specimens of clay - -	8
Hay, Major A. C., Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, Mysore.	
Bustards' eggs - -	2

Donors	No of donations or specimens.
Howel, Mr. C. P., Bangalore.	
Manufacture - -	1
Honeywell, Mr. J., Bangalore.	
Raw product - -	1
Hill, Major W., Deputy Commr., Mysore.	
Manufactures - -	12
Hungerford, Dr., 45th Regiment, S. F.	
Species of shells - 62	87
„ of fossils - 25	
Kakimuniyappa, Bangalore.	
Fowl's egg - -	1
Lovery, Mr., Bangalore.	
Eagles - -	3
Leonard, Tho. T. Esq., Bangalore.	
Pieces of sub-marine cable -	2
Muniyappa, Bangalore.	
Rock crystal - -	1
Mahomed Khan, Peon, Mysore Government Museum.	
Bird's nest - -	1
Mirza Ahmad Bég Saib.	
Scorpion with young ones -	1
Major, Captain, Revenue Survey.	
Snake - -	1
Mitchell, Mr., Bangalore.	
Insect - - 1	
Snake - - 1	3
Bat - - 1	
Mackenzie, Captain J. S. F., Mysore Commission.	
Stone with inscription - -	1
Magrath, Captain, 1st Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore.	
Copper Shasanams - -	4
Nagappa & Co, Messrs, Bangalore.	
Guinea pigs - -	2
Norris, Esq., Inspector of Police.	
Snake - - -	1
Orr, Dr. J. H., President, Mul. Board.	
Bird - - -	1
Patrick, Brother W., St. Joseph's Monastery.	
Stuffed squirrels - - 7	8
Bird - - - 1	
Paully, Bangalore.	
Insects - - -	2

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 19th May 1876.

Donors.		No. of donations or specimens.
Puckle, Colonel J., Director of Govt. Gardens.		
Bags of Jute fabric	- -	5
Purchased.		
Cinnamon oil	-	1
Shells	- -	12
Box of insects and beetles		1
Snakes	- -	2
Manufactures	-	3
Gold coins	-	29
Silver „	-	18
Birds' eggs	-	62
		128
Rama Varma His Highness, First Prince of Travancore.		
Gold coins	- -	6
Silver „	- -	16
Copper „	- -	8
Leaden „	- -	2
Sponge	- -	1
Rolled Quartz	-	1
		34
Sankey, Colonel R. H., Chief Engineer.		
Specimens of Australian woods		19
Skeleton of an Apterous bird from New Zeyland	-	1
		20
Shamaiengar, Esq., Revenue Sheristadar, Shimoga.		
Caps used by lower class of people in Nagar, &c.	- -	14

Donors.		No. of donations or specimens.
Sanjivi, Taxidermist, Mysore Govt. Museum.		
Cat	- - -	1
Sidda Nayik, Jamadar, Closepet.		
Manufactures	- -	3
Santappa, B., Clerk, Mysore Government Museum.		
Native puzzle	-	1
Model of a fan made of beads		1
		2
Sausman, Mr. J., Apothecary.		
Cocoanut from the Mauritius	-	1
Taylor, Miss, Bangalore.		
Antelope	- - -	1
Taylor, W. E. Esq., Bangalore.		
Lump of kaolin	- -	1
Tulasi, Bangalore.		
Bird's egg	-	1
Do nest	-	1
		2
Tirkappa, Peon, Mysore Government Museum.		
Bottle with inscription	- -	1
Wilmer, Capt. L. W., 2nd Battalion, 12th Regiment.		
Species of shells	- -	60

Captain Coussmaker of the Mysore Revenue Survey Department has again this year liberally contributed to the Museum collection, especially in the Natural History Department. The collection of eggs presented by him is particularly valuable, as they were all collected by himself and the female bird shot by him on or near the nest, which is the only way of identifying the egg of a bird accurately, but it is not every one who has the opportunity of doing this or will take the trouble.

Dr. Hungerford of Her Majesty's 45th Staff Force and Major Wilmer of Her Majesty's 2-12th Regiment also made very valuable contributions of land shells, none of which the Museum had specimens of. In return I was enabled to send these gentlemen specimens of shells from the duplicates in the Museum which they had not in their collection.

Perhaps however the most interesting contribution made to the Museum was four copper Shasanas presented by Captain Magrath, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. Rice, Director of Public Instruction, kindly translated the inscription on them. He found the writing to be old Kanarese and the language Sanskrit. They were written in A. D. 481. It gives an account of the line of kings described as the Korga or Chera kings. Their capital was Talkad, and they ruled over the whole of the south of Mysore from the beginning of the Christian era to the end of the ninth century. Unfortunately Captain Magrath could not tell where these copper Shasanas were found.

Captain Mackenzie, Officiating Secretary, also presented a very interesting stone, the inscription on which cannot be made out, as the character is unknown.

His Highness Prince Rama Varma of Travancore visited the Museum towards the close of the year and presented several gold and silver coins of interest.

The thanks of Government are due to the foregoing gentlemen for their valuable contributions.

Very few new birds have been added to the collection, the specimens collected by the Taxidermist being nearly all duplicates. I sent him out with Captain Coussmaker to the Nagar Malnad in the cold weather, but he did not succeed in obtaining many new specimens. I believe the Museum now possesses nearly all the birds found in Mysore. These duplicates however are very useful; as it enables me to effect exchanges with other Museums and private individuals. Thus, I was enabled to send 148 specimens of Mysore birds to His Highness Prince Rama Varma for the Napier Museum in Trevandrum, and he has kindly promised to procure me some Travancore birds in return.

The following coins were added during the year :—

Gold coins	35	186	Silver coins		116
Silver „	35		Gold „		82
Copper „	114		Plated „		22
Leaden „	2		Gilt „		8
			Leaden „		2

and the collection now consists of—
Copper coins - - 693

Eleven volumes of books have been added during the year.

The Library now consists of 489 volumes. The manuscripts are all in good order and are kept secure against damage by rain and white-ants.

The Museum has been again unfortunate in losing the services of Vardaraj Modaliar who was promoted to the office of Curator only last year. He died after a short and severe illness just as he was beginning to acquire some useful knowledge.

The previous year the Curator Tulasing was accidentally drowned.

I have appointed Santappa as Head Clerk with the promise of promotion to Curator if he qualifies, but at present he knows but little of the duties of a Curator and has everything to learn, so that it is rather uphill work conducting the duties of the Museum.

The expenses incurred have been as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Salaries	1,519	4	2
Contingencies	296	9	9
Purchase of specimens	295	8	6
Furniture	427	8	8
Total Rupees....	2,538	15	1

H. R. OSWALD, M. D.,
Supt. Mysore Govt. Museum,
Bangalore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 23rd May 1876.

No. 1350—GENL. 290, DATED BANGALORE, 19TH MAY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered that the thanks of the Officiating Chief Commissioner be conveyed to His Highness Rama Varma of Travancore, Captain Coussmaker, Revenue Survey, Captain Magrath, Assistant Commissioner, Dr. Hungerford, 45th Sherwood Foresters, and Major Wilmer, 2-21st Regiment, for their valuable contributions, and to Dr. Oswald for his management of the Museum during the year.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Superintendent, Mysore Museum.
„ His Highness Rama Varma, 1st Prince of Travancore.
„ Captain Coussmaker, Revenue Survey.
„ „ Magrath, Assistant Commissioner.
„ Dr. Hungerford, 45th Sherwood Foresters.
„ Major Wilmer, 2—21st Regiment.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, To the Offg. Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, Sanitary No. 4—114, dated Simla, the 10th May 1876.

I am directed to forward the accompanying recommendation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that Sanitary Commissioners of Provinces be instructed to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the villages within a radius of 30 miles of all military stations in the Bengal Presidency.

2. I am to request that, as far as practicable, effect may be given to this recommendation, and that it may further be enjoined upon District Officers to do what they can, without vexatious interference, for the improvement of the sanitary state of villages around cantonments. A cantonment is generally the head-quarters of some Civil Officer, and a good deal could probably be done in a quiet way if Sanitary Commissioners would, in their tours, bring to notice obvious defects in the sanitary condition of villages near cantonments, and if Civil Officers would use their influence temperately, but persistently, to induce the local communities to get rid of such defects. The first step in this reform should, of course, be to take care that the cantonments themselves are brought to and kept in as perfect a sanitary condition as practicable.

From Major-General F. Roberts, C. B., V. C., Quartermaster General, To the Secretary to the Govt. of India, Military Dept.—Sanitary, Lock Hospitals, No. 2377 C., dated Calcutta, the 24th February 1876.

I am desired by the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief to represent, for the favorable consideration of the Government of India, the desirability of Sanitary Commissioners of Provinces being instructed to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the villages in the neighbourhood, say within a radius of 30 miles, of all military stations in this Presidency.

2. I am to state that His Excellency has reason to believe that many of such villages are in a very insanitary condition, and as they are frequented by the station grass-cutters and other followers of the troops, it is possible that disease in an aggravated form may be conveyed into the neighbouring cantonment by them.

3. I am to add that, although paragraph 9 of G. O. No. 193 of 1870 directs that all Sanitary Officers shall make themselves acquainted with the ground in the neighbourhood of their stations with a view to the selection of sites for encampments, and to such measures being taken as are deemed advisable to remove or counteract any probable source of disease, the Commander-in-Chief fears that, as a rule, it is not until cholera or other epidemic makes its appearance that the condition of villages in the neighbourhood of cantonments receives any attention. This was notably the case in respect to the village of Shahabad, 13 miles from Umballa, last year, when, on cholera breaking out in the station, the village in question was found in a most neglected and insanitary condition.

No. 1486—GENL. 27, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD MAY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered that the foregoing be communicated to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, to the Commissioners of Divisions and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information and guidance.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Deputy Surgeon General, I. M. D., Mysore Division.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

CIRCULAR No. 1505—GENL. 28, DATED BANGALORE, 25TH MAY 1876.

ORDER.—In view to the approaching introduction of a Native Administration into the Province, the Officiating Chief Commissioner deems it very desirable that some decided and sustained efforts should be made for the purpose of training Assistant Commissioners for the charge of Districts, and of putting their capacity for so responsible a position to some really practical test before promoting them. It seems to him that the present system of placing Assistant Commissioners in charge of a Sub-Division of a District, as described in the Notification dated 1st September 1871, No. 215, will be well calculated for this purpose if somewhat extended in scope.

2. The Sub-Collectorates were created in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, in order to relieve the Collector of the direct personal supervision of a portion of his charge, and also for the purpose of training junior officers for more important situations, and of putting their capacity for the discharge of the duties of such appointments, to an actual test.

3. The position of these officers is thus described in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.

"The Sub-Collectors are permitted to exercise within the tract committed to their charge, the same powers as are exercised by the Collector in the taluks under his own immediate management, subject, of course, to a general control on his part, and to any instructions he may give, in regard to the general principles of the settlement; and with the further reservation, that all points involving questions not before determined, or the appointment, dismissal, and punishment of the Sub-Division Sheristadar and the Tahsildars of taluks shall be referred to his superior."

"With these exceptions the authority of the Subordinate Collector is complete. The settlement of the several villages within his range; the adjustment of disputes among the ryots in respect to the occupation of land, the boundaries of fields or the distribution of water; the issue of pattas; the investigation of claims to remission for crops destroyed by drought, inundation or blight; the emergent repair of tanks and water-courses; the appointment and discharge of the *inferior* District servants; the superintendence of extra sources of revenue including abkari, &c.; in a word, the full exercise of the authority, Revenue and Magisterial, vested in the Collector by the regulations and delegable by him to his subordinate officers, is left entirely to the Sub-Collector in his own taluks; and the ryots, although allowed to appeal to the Principal, are taught to look to him as the authority who is to enquire into their complaints, and grant them redress."

"The Collector should not make reference on matters of detail to the officers who are immediately subordinate to the Sub-Collector; all orders should, as a rule, be issued to these officers through the Sub-Collector, except in regard to the few matters which fall immediately under the control of the Collector, such as those relating to the Treasury and the Salt Department, and a list of these references and of the replies made to them should be furnished to the Sub-Collector from the Head-Quarter and the Taluk Offices once a month, at least."

"The Collector should look to the Sub-Collector himself to keep him informed on any other matters which may require the Collector's orders or instructions. If, in cases of emergency, direct communications on any subject should take place between the Collector and the Tahsildars of the Sub-Division, on such occasions a copy of the communications should be at once despatched to the Sub-Collector.

"With English correspondence the Sub-Collector has little to do, his official communications to the Principal Collector being for the most part confined to his annual report on the settlement of the taluks under his charge. On ordinary and trivial occasions, private communications are always encouraged because better adapted to prevent publicity being given to matters on which orders are required, or doubts entertained, and better calculated to secure a free interchange of opinion, and a cheerful co-operation in the labors of the year."

4. It will probably not be desirable to accord to Assistants in charge of Sub-Divisions, the extended powers which are here described, but if these officers are to be made to feel that they are personally responsible for the general well-being of the portion of the District committed to them, the present measure of their authority, as defined in the Notification previously referred to, must, in the Offg. Chief Commissioner's opinion, be very considerably augmented.

5. With these observations, Mr. Dalyell resolves to refer the matter to the Commissioners of Divisions with a request that they will obtain the views of the Deputy Commissioners as to the powers which should in future be conferred upon Sub-Divisional Officers, and will submit them with a full expression of their own opinion on the whole question for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
Copy to the Judicial Commissioner with the request that he will favor the Chief Commissioner with his views on the subject.

No. 1570—GENL. 30, DATED BANGALORE, 26TH MAY 1876.

Official Memorandum.

The following Parliamentary Returns, &c., have been received in this Office from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and can be obtained for perusal, on application to the Librarian, Chief Commissioner's Office.

"By Order,"
T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

L. 268 of 1873.		Census Return, Statistical Chart of movements in population with marriages and deaths in England and Wales.
C. 744	„	Table of marriages, births and deaths registered in England in 1872.
C. 757	„	Registrar General's 18th Annual Report for Scotland, 1872, and 8th Annual Report on Vaccination.
C. 785	„	Do 7th Annual Report, Ireland, 1870.
C. 873—1	„	Census of Ireland, 1871, Part I, area, houses and population, also the ages, civil condition, occupations, birth-places, religion and education of the people, Volume II, province of Munster, No. 1, County Clare.
C. 981 of 1874.		Tables of marriages, births and deaths in Ireland in 1873.
C. 972	„	Do do do England.
C. 880	„	Agricultural Statistics of Ireland, 1872.
C. 914	„	Commercial, No. 5 (1874) Reports of Her Majesty's Consuls on manufactures and commerce, Part I.
C. 992	„	Do do do II.
C. 883 of 1873.		Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom from 1858 to 1872, 20th number.
C. 836	„	Trade (United Kingdom) 1872.
C. 841	„	Eighth Decennial Census of Scotland, April 1871, with report, Volume II.
C. 872	„	Census of England and Wales, 1871, population, abstracts, ages, civil condition, occupations, and birth-places of the people, Volume III.

To—The Judicial Commissioner.
„ Dy. Surgeon General, I. M. D.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
„ Secretary, Department Public Works.
„ Director of Public Instruction.
„ Conservator of Forests.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The Secretary in the Foreign Department was requested to move His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General to extend to Mysore the Indian Oath's Act X of 1873 as also to make its provisions applicable to Coorg under the Scheduled District Act XIV of 1874.	1st May 1876.	
2	Copy of a communication from the Government of India in the Home Department, calling for information as to the practice in Coorg of compiling the Judicial Civil Statement No. X prescribed in March 1870 for the Annual Reports on the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justices, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for expression of opinion.	2nd do	
3	Notification investing Mr. Madaiya, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, and in addition to the powers referred to in Section 21 of the Code of Criminal Procedure with the powers of holding inquests and of entertaining complaints, &c., under Clauses I and II of Section 25 (*a*) of the same Code, was gazetted and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	9th do	
4	Copy of Government of India, Home Department No. 12—655, regarding the propriety of amending the Copyright Act (XX of 1847) and of extending the author's privilege to translations into languages other than that in which the original is published, &c., was forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner for very early expression of opinion.	13th do	
5	Notification empowering Abdul Aziz, 3rd Class Magistrate and additional Peshkar of Kengeri in the Bangalore Taluk, to hold inquests, was gazetted and copy sent to Judicial Commissioner.	25th do	
6	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was informed that his action in directing the issue to the prisoners of the Mysore Jail of an increased diet allowance was approved.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	29th do	
7	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department, as to the propriety of amending the Copyright Act (XX of 1847) and of extending the author's privilege to translations into languages other than that in which the original is published, &c.	30th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, June 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	A manuscript copy of the prices current of food grains, for the fortnight ending 15th April 1876 was forwarded to the Agricultural Department.	1st May 1876.	
2	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog, was requested to recover from Anantaiya, the purchaser of a piece of land in the Lingasamudra village, Bangalore Taluk, the arrears of revenue due thereon.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
3	The Chief Commissioner's instructions on seven applications for land for coffee cultivation were communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Kadur.—Communicated to Commissioners, Nagar and Ashtagram, and Deputy Commissioner, Hassan.	Do do	
4	Monthly price return of food grains in the Bellary District, received from the Collector of Bellary, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog.	2nd do	
5	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department was solicited to the remission of assessment on three pieces of land in the Kolar District, proposed to be granted for building purposes.	Do do	
6	Three printed copies of the return of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th April, were submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to re-place manuscript return already submitted.	6th do	
7	As recommended by the Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the introduction of the new Abkari system into the Bangalore District being deferred to 1st October next.	8th do	*Vide* Part II. of Progs. for April 1876. "Rev. Ag. & Com." No.
8	Under circumstances reported, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner had been pleased to sanction the remission of an arrear amounting to Rs. 3-2-10 for the year 1874—75, the name of the defaulter being struck off the rent roll.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	10th do	
9	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's orders were communicated to the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, on a statement submitted of irrecoverable balances in certain taluks of the Túmkúr District.	Do do	
10	The promotion of Mr. E. H. Butcher of the Revenue Survey, from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of Assistant Superintendents, was recommended to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	11th do	
11	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 30th April 1876, was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	12th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Nagar Commissioner with reference to the deepening and construction of wells to meet the scarcity of water felt in the Channagiri Taluk, Shimoga District.	12th May 1876.	
13	Captain J. B. Lawrence, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, in the Mysore Revenue Survey, having completed 8 years on the 10th March 1876, in actual charge of an establishment, his promotion from that date to the 1st Grade was recommended for the sanction of the Government of India.	Do do	
14	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the grant of certain land for a public purpose in the village of Talgatpur was sanctioned, and that application would be made to the Government of India for remission of assessment on certain assessed land in the Dodbelvangal village.—Application to the Government of India accordingly.	13th do	
15	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the payment of compensation as noted to the owners of certain inam lands taken up for the construction of the Military Hospital in the Cantonment of Bangalore was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	18th do	
16	The usual season report was signalled to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
17	The Madras Government were solicited to appoint an Officer to determine in communication with the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, a boundary dispute between the villagers of Chimnagaripalli and others of the Kolar District, and certain villages of the Punganur Zamindari, North Arcot District.	20th do	
18	Copy of Government of India No. 6—350 to the address of the Panjab Government, relative to the co-operation of Forest Officers in procuring wood, &c., for the Ordnance authorities, received under endorsement No. 6—356, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests with 8 spare copies.	23rd do	
19	The usual weekly season report was telegraphed to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	25th do	
20	The sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department was solicited to the remission of assessment amounting to Rs. 5—1—7 on a piece of dry land attached to the village of Sargur in the Channagiri Taluk proposed to be alienated for building purposes.—Communicated to Nagar Commissioner with an intimation that the grant of the land was sanctioned.	26th do	
21	In reply, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was informed that the sale of a certain inam village in the Mysore Taluk could not be registered in this Office as the sanad did not vest the grantee with full powers of alienation and absolute right of disposal.	27th do	
22	The sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department was solicited to the remission of assessment amounting to Rs. 1—8—4 on two pieces of land in the Mysore District, required for building purposes.—Communicated to Ashtagram Commissioner with a remark that the alienation of the land for building purposes was sanctioned.	Do do	
23	The sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department was solicited to the permanent remission of assessment amounting to Rs. 6—1—9 on a piece of dry land in the Dodballapur Taluk of the Bangalore District, required for building a new village.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, who was informed that the grant of the land for the purpose above specified was sanctioned.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
24	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the grant of a piece of culturable waste land to one Krishnappa assessed at Rs. 26—2—11 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	27th May 1876.	
25	Under circumstances detailed, the Government of India were solicited to re-consider the orders on the enfranchisement of kodigi inams, as conveyed in No. 15 R. J., dated 12th March 1873.	Do do	
26	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th May, was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	29th do	
27	Under circumstances reported by Nundydroog Commissioner, the remission of an arrear amounting to Rs. 29—11—7 for 1874—75 was sanctioned.	30th do	
28	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that a proposal submitted by him for imposing a municipal advalorem duty on piece goods at 2 per cent in six towns of the Shimoga District, as denoted, was sanctioned.	Do do	
29	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctioned the proposal to levy the municipal house tax at one per cent in the towns of Davangere and Haribar experimentally for the current official year, subject to report as to its working.	Do do	
30	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's opinion on a question raised as to the mode in which local resources can be made to aid in meeting local wants in times of drought and famine, was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
31	In reply, the Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner was informed that a certain kayamgutta village in the Hosdurga Taluk should be treated as "Jodi" and the amount of quit-rent imposed upon it by the Inam Department should be transferred from account Class II, No. 2, to account Class II, No 5.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *June* 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Extract from a communication from the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, who was requested to expedite the information required by the Commissioner regarding the valuation of forest trees on the land liable to be submerged by the construction of the Mudaba and Lakvalli Reservoirs.	1st May 1876.	
1½	A copy of *Revue des Eaux et Forets Annales Forestieres* for March 1876, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for circulation and return.	16th do	
2	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, an outlay of Rs. 73-8-0 on account of compensation claimed for certain ponds enclosed in the Kadgodi Fuel Plantation, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	17th do	
3	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the disbursement of Rs. 15—4—0 as rewards among 56 villagers who rendered their aid in extinguishing a fire which broke out on the "Bramagiri" Hill of the Nundydroog State Forest, was sanctioned.	Do do	
4	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner did not consider it advisable to order the discontinuance of Forest Statement No. 1, Class IV, submitted to this Office by the Commissioners of Divisions.	20th do	
5	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the purchase of an office table and a chair from the Bangalore Central Jail at a cost of Rs. 16—0—0, for the use of the Assistant Conservator, Nundydroog Range, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	23rd do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs for June 1875, Part I. R. F. Index Nos.
6	Adverting to para 2 of this Office Proceedings dated 9th June last, the Conservator of Forests was requested to submit, in communication with the Commissioners of Divisions, definite proposals for the transfer to District Officers of the management and control of the District Forests and Depôts in the Province.—Communicated to Commissioners of Divisions.	30th do	
7	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the free grant of 3 cart-loads of wood and one cart-load of bamboos to one Honne Gauda, whose houses were destroyed by fire, was sanctioned.	Do do	
8	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner authorized the sale at half rates of the necessary quantity of bamboos required for the construction of the shops at Kulur-Katte in the Nagar Taluk for a period of one year.—Communicated to Conservator of Forests.		
9	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, that the return of the Forest Ministerial Establishment submitted from this Office in July 1875 did not require alteration in any respect.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for July 1875, Part II. R. F. Nos.
10	Adverting to orders on the Mysore Forest Budget Estimates for 1876—77, the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce were solicited to issue early orders on the proposals submitted for re-organizing the Forest Department in this Province.	31st do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, June 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	An indent for new mathematical instruments for the use of the Local Fund Assistant Engineer, Chitaldroog District, submitted by the Nagar Commissioner, was sanctioned.	1st May 1876.	
2	On the representation of the President, Municipal Commission, sanction was accorded to the charges on account of cholera camp being met from item XIII—Reserve.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
3	With reference to a proposal submitted by the Nagar Commissioner, relating to the transfer of the mohatarfa revenues of Davangere and Harihara, to the Municipalities, that Officer was requested to submit a statement shewing the mohatarfa collections of the towns referred to for the last 5 years, and the Inspector General of Police was called upon to report whether the Police proposed by the Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner was sufficient for the watch and ward of the towns.	3rd do	
4	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner had been pleased to sanction a standing advance of Rs. 100 for the Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Bangalore.	Do do	
5	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the disbursement of gratuities aggregating Rs. 64, on behalf of two revenue peons, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with applications.	Do do	
6	On the final report of the Deputy Accountant General, the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 167—2—7, to a Police peon, Mysore District, was sanctioned.	Do do	
7	On the final report of the Deputy Accountant General, two gratuity rolls aggregating Rs. 997—1—10, on behalf of the men of the Hassan District Kandachar Police, were sanctioned.	Do do	
8	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the transfer of one Sinappa to the pension list on a pension of Rs. 22—12—0 per mensem, and the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 84 to one Putta, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with rolls.	Do do	
9	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, sanction was conveyed to certain charges as pointed out being met from the provision of the current year's Budget under the head "Circuit Expenses of Judicial Assistants."	4th do	
10	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the purchase of two folding chairs from the Shimoga Jail at a cost of Rs. 5 each for the use of the Assistant Conservator of the Nagar Forest Division, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
11	As requested by the Inspector General of Police, the retention for a further period of six months of the Drill Instructors, whose period of employment expired on the 31st March 1876, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	5th do	*Vide* Pro. for July 1875, Part II, "Finl." No.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's instructions relative to the pensions to be drawn by Amildars Narayin Rao and Sub Rao were communicated to the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division.	6th May 1876.	
13	In sanctioning the employment for a further period of two months in the Revenue Department of Krishna Singh, Police Inspector of the Sira Taluk, as Special Officer in charge of relief works, the Inspector General of Police was requested to report how the Inspector has been employed.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
14	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner authorized the levy of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the amount of currency notes which may hereafter be cashed at the Koppa Treasury, but that this order was not to affect the cashing free of charge of currency notes not exceeding Rs. 50 in value issued from that Treasury under the terms of this Office Notification No. 206, dated 1st September 1875.	Do do	
15	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner had been pleased to sanction a pension of Rs. 80 per mensem to Venkatnarnaiengar, late Amildar of the Chiknayakanhalli Taluk.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
16	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, the grant of a pension of Rs. 3—2—5 per mensem to Sivappa, late Sayer Manegar, Channagiri Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	9th do	
17	On the representation of the Inspector General of Police, the grant of gratuities to Bunjrung Sing and Syed Ladly, Police Killedars, aggregating Rs. 680, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with rolls.	Do do	
18	In reply, the President, Town Municipal Commission, was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner authorized the grant of Rs. 5,000 from the sum sanctioned by the Government of India for relief works, for deepening the Dharmambudi Tank above the Pete of Bangalore.	Do do	
19	In reply, the President of the Municipal Commission was informed that the projects for deepening the reservoirs in the Cantonment of Bangalore, as denoted, were sanctioned as relief works.	10th do	
20	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the acting allowance payable to the Treasury Head Gumasta while acting for the Treasurer of the Shimoga District, should, under Section 28 (*a*) of the Acting Allowance Code, be calculated on the mean pay of the appointment, or Rs. 25 per mensem as denoted, and that that rate was accordingly sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with bill.	Do do	
21	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the disbursement of gratuities aggregating Rs. 126, to certain individuals of the Closepet and Hoskote Taluks, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	11th do	
22	A public service transfer receipt for Rs. 9, being freight and shipping charges on a case of Educational Reports despatched to the Assistant Secretary of State, was forwarded to the Agent, P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, Madras.	Do do	
23	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General, an appropriation from savings, in the Lunatic Asylum Budget for 1875—76, to meet an excess charge in the Leper Asylum Budget, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	12th do	
24	On the representation of the Military Assistant, the transfer of Suzud Alli, a Siledar, to the pension list on Rs. 3—8—0 per mensem, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with roll.	13th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
25	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, the purchase from the Central Jail of certain articles of office furniture at a cost of Rs. 119 was sanctioned.	13th May 1876.	
26	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 132, to Basva Nayik. a peon, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	Do do	
27	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, the re-appropriation of Rs. 24 from general savings in the Medical Department, Nagar Division, the Civil Surgeon having omitted to budget any sum for vaccinators' rewards, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
28	On the representation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 180, on behalf of one Hyma Nayik, a Revenue peon, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	Do do	
29	As solicited by the Anche Bakshi, the opening of a temporary anche line from Siralkoppa to Sorab for three months, at a cost of Rs. 10 per mensem, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, and Deputy Accountant General.	15th do	
30	On the representation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 141—7—3, to a peon of the Sadar Distillery at Palhalli, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	Do do	
31	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that, pending the receipt of the Budget Estimate of the Experimental Farm for 1876—77, a sum of Rs. 1,000 had been sanctioned for expenditure during the current official year.	16th do	
32	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctioned the temporary establishment as denoted for three months from 16th March to 16th June 1876, for supervising the famine relief works in progress in the Mandya Taluk, the charge being met from the source from which relief works have been undertaken.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
33	As submitted by the Deputy Accountant General, an estimate for Rs. 45—2—0, for the usual biennial supply of belts for the Jamedar and peons of his Office, was sanctioned.	17th do	
34	As solicited by the Superintendent, Mysore Government Museum, the purchase of two glass almirahs for birds at a cost of Rs. 95 each, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
35	On the representation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, the grant of a pension of Rs. 4—6—7 per mensem to Narasaiya, late Shekdar of the Malvalli Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	Do do	
36	As solicited by the Military Assistant, the cost of component parts of musketry purchased from the Commissary of Ordnance, Bangalore, for the use of the Mysore Infantry, amounting to Rs. 220—3—1, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
37	As submitted by the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, a bill for Rs. 5—0—0, on account of rent of a private building engaged by the Shimoga Munsiff to hold his Circuit Court at Channagiri from 7th February to 8th March 1876, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
38	As solicited by the Superintendent of Inam Settlements the payment of house rent not exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem for his Office, for the	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	current year, so long as he continued to reside in a portion of the house in which it was located, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.		
39	Under explanation afforded, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,000 being placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Bangalore Experimental Farm for current expenses to be recouped after the Budget has been sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	17th May 1876.	
40	On the representation of the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 328—0—0 to one Venkatdasi, a Daffedar in the Bangalore District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	18th do	
41	As solicited by the Inspector General of Police, the disbursement of Rs. 100, as a permanent advance to meet the contingencies of his Office, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
42	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, the purchase of certain text books for the instruction of Medical Pupils at a total cost of Rs. 234, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	19th do	
43	Under circumstances represented, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctioned the payment of certain charges entered in the batta bill of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, for March 1876.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with bill.	20th do	
44	As requested, a copy of the detailed bill of articles purchased for Government House consequent on the anticipated visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Bangalore, was submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department.	Do do	
45	The register of an application for an invalid gratuity on behalf of Ramaiya, late Raktvan in the Periyapatna Taluk, Mysore District, was submitted for the orders of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
46	As solicited by the Inspector General of Registration, the entertainment of a small Office Establishment for carrying on the work of the Office of the Registrar of Companies, which has greatly increased since 1873—74, was sanctioned temporarily for one year at a cost of Rs. 65—0—0 per mensem.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
47	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to Venkoba Rao, Amildar of the Kankanhalli Taluk, being permitted to draw his reduced pay from the date of his re-appointment to that of his taking charge, *viz.*, from 5th December 1875 to 10th January 1876.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
48	Notification granting Narsimmaiengar, Amildar, Malvalli Taluk, 40 days' privilege leave, and appointing the Peshkar of Maddur to act during his absence, was gazetted and copy sent to Ashtagram Commissioner.	Do do	
49	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was informed that the excess expenditure of Rs. 1,880, incurred on the works denoted, being met from the funds allotted for constructing a musafarkhana at Talguppa, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	22nd do	
50	Copies of Government of India No. 7—367, relative to limitation of distances entitling Forest Officers to daily travelling allowances and de-	Do do	

o.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	fining " the excursions," were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General and the Conservator of Forests.		
51	Copy of Government of India No. 343, dated 8th May 1876, conveying instructions regarding the supply of fuel to the town of Bangalore, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for early submission of a report on the suggestions therein made.	22nd April 1876.	
52	As submitted by the Deputy Accountant General, the payment of four bills aggregating Rs. 1,076—5—0, being amount claimed by the Jahagirdar of Yelandur for the value of Court Fee stamps used in his Court from April 1873 to September 1875, was sanctioned. Do do to the payment of two bills amounting to Rs. 54—12—0.	Do do	
53	As solicited by the Anche Bakshi, the purchase of furniture at a cost of Rs. 335—12—0 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
54	A proposition statement for the entertainment of a matron for the Shimoga Divisional Jail was submitted for the orders of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
55	As solicited by the Inspector General of Police, a bill for Rs. 17—1—4 on account of the cost of special police employed at Doddballapur during the Moharum was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	23rd do	
56	On the representation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, the grant of a reduced pension of Rs. 4 per mensem, on behalf of Abdul Momin, late Shekdar of the Narsipur hobli, Talkad Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	25th do	
57	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the printing of 5,000 copies of Bhuvivarne at a cost of Rs. 1,250—0—0 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
58	On the representation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, the disbursement of a reduced pension of Rs. 3—8—0 per mensem, to Subraya, late Shekdar of the Malvalli Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	26th do	
59	A memorial from the Lady Superior of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Bangalore, soliciting that the building now occupied by the Mysore Government Museum when vacated, may be made over with the ground, for incorporation with the convent premises to provide for the extension of the Reformatory, a refuge for fallen women, was submitted for the favorable consideration and orders of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
60	On the representation of the Director, Government Gardens, Bangalore, the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 79—3—0, to Osman Khan, late peon, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	Do do	
61	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, a further re-appropriation of Rs. 75—14—7 to meet the expenditure incurred over and above the budget allotment for last year in the Kadur District Jail was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
62	On the representation of the Inspector General of Police, the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 270, to Yerrappa, 1st Class Serjeant of the Bangalore Police, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with roll.	Do do	
63	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctioned the purchase of a tin-box by the Hassan Deputy Commissioner for securing the currency notes in the Manjarabad Taluk.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	27th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
64	Under explanation afforded by Ashtagram Commissioner, an estimate amounting to Rs. 4,614, for the construction of six latrines in the town of Mysore, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	27th May 1876.	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1876, Part II, "General" No.
65	As solicited by the Inspector General of Police, the distribution from 1st April 1876 of batta to Daffedars and Peons stationed in Hoskote and Belgodi, Manjarabad Taluk, as they come within the category of Malnad stations, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
66	Under circumstances represented, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctioned the pay of the sweepers employed in the Travellers' Bungalows at Kalhatti and Lingenhalli, being raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per mensem, the extra charge being debited to the Local Funds of the Kadur District.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
67	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctioned the payment of Rs. 1,816—3—0, as detailed, on account of compensation due to the Shanbhogs of the surveyed Taluks of the Tumkur District, for quarter ending 31st March 1876.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with bill.	Do do	
68	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the payment of horse allowance at the rate of Rs. 15 per mensem to each of the Supervisors of the Distilleries at Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Hariharpur, Sagar and Chitaldroog temporarily for 6 months, or until such time as the scale of the pay of Abkari Officials, was revised, had received the sanction of the Officiating Chief Commissioner.	Do do	
69	On the final report of the Deputy Accountant General, a gratuity roll amounting to Rs. 125—10—11, on behalf of two individuals of the Mysore District Police Force, was sanctioned.	29th do	
70	The sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department was solicited to Doctor Henderson, Superintendent of the Central Jail, being permitted to draw the enhanced rate of salary allowable to a Surgeon Major, as he had attained that rank.	Do do	
71	On the representation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, the payment of a gratuity of Rs. 175 to one Byata Rao was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	Do do	
72	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the further employment for six months of 12 peons, temporarily sanctioned for the Division and District Offices in July 1875, was authorized.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for July 1875, No.
73	On the representation of the Judicial Commissioner, a gratuity of Rs. 144, on behalf of Narayani, late Dalayat in the Judicial Commissioner's Office, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	Do do	
74	Under circumstances represented by the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 debitable under head "Local Funds General" for affording relief to the people in distress in certain localities in the Hosdurga and Davangere Taluks, Chitaldroog District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
75	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division, sanction was granted to Rs. 156—4—1, being placed at his disposal to defray certain pressing charges in connection with the Cholera Quarantine Station established at Bangalore.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
76	As submitted by the Superintendent of Inam Settlements, two estimates aggregating Rs. 119—11—9, for repairing a bichoba tent, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	29th May 1876.	
77	Under explanation afforded by the President, Municipal Board, Mysore, an increase of Rs. 26 under the head of "Head Office" in Budget Estimate for 1876—77 disallowed, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	30th do	
78	Under circumstances represented by Nundydroog Commissioner, the refund of Rs. 413—6—3 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
79	Under explanation afforded by the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, Bangalore, the increase of Rs. 2,474 and Rs. 668 over the last year's charges under heads "Conservancy" and "Lighting" was passed.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
80	Under explanation afforded by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the refund of Rs. 7—6—3 to the owner of a margosa tree, which was sold by public auction, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	31st do	
81	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, the payment of Rs. 3, being cost of repairing articles belonging to the Hoskote Travellers' Bungalow, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
82	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nagar Division, the disbursement of gratuities amounting to Rs. 545 to certain Revenue Daffedars and Peons was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with the rolls.	Do do	
83	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that it did not appear that the services of an extra peon were needed in the Bangalore Taluk for the service of summonses in revenue suits, but that for the service of miscellaneous notices, &c., received from other taluks, some arrangement seemed necessary in communication with the Cantonment Municipality.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
Bangalore, June 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders
1	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was requested to submit Lakshmipataiya's appeal petition.	1st May 1876.	
2	In reply, a copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, on the subject of the inam villages attached to the Sivaganga Matt was forwarded to the Superintendent, Inam Settlements.	Do do	
3	Packing Account of Stores per S. S. Jenedos was circulated to the Officers concerned.	2nd do	
4	In reply, the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner had no objection to Major Grant acting for the Honorable Colonel Anderson as Survey Commissioner while on privilege leave.	3rd do	
5	As requested, a return shewing the Officers employed under this Administration to whom the "Bengal Quarterly Army List" should be supplied free of charge in the opinion of the Officiating Chief Commissioner was submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.	4th do	
6	Notification appointing Dr. P. H. Benson, Officiating Civil Surgeon of the Nagar Division, to the charge of the Jail at Shimoga, was gazetted.	Do do	
7	Correspondence with the Government of India relating to the progress of the work of the Mysore Revenue Survey was forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, who was requested to submit in the prescribed form a tabular statement shewing the present and proposed establishment as called for by Government.	5th do	
8	The usual monthly tabular statement of vacancies and a register of effective and non-effective officers employed in this Province and Coorg, with proportionate return for 1st May 1876, was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
9	The grant of 10 days' subsidiary leave to Surgeon Major Henderson, Superintendent, Central Jail, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on private affairs for 6 months, was reported to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and sanction was solicited to the temporary arrangements made for the conduct of his duty in consequence.	Do do	
10	Orders directing the distribution of 20lbs of Liberian coffee seed, recently received from England for experimental cultivation, were communicated to the Superintendent of the Lal-Bagh, Planters' Associations, Manjarabad and Coorg, Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, and the Reverend Mr. Richter, Mercara.	6th do	
11	The Military authorities were requested to direct the assembly of a Board of Medical Officers for the purpose of confirming or otherwise a medical certificate recommending Captain Haleman, Adjutant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, proceeding on 2 years' furlough to Europe.	8th do	
12	Sixteen printed copies of the catalogue of books registered in this Province during the quarter ending 31st March 1876, together with a	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	copy of each of the books entered in them, were transmitted to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, with an intimation that another set of books with the catalogue had been forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.—Communicated accordingly to Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office, London.		
13	Notification modifying that of 15th April 1875, vesting the Civil Courts in the Mysore District with jurisdiction over certain parts of the Hassan District, was gazetted and copy sent to Judicial Commissioner in reply.	9th May 1876.	
14	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District was requested to report the measures adopted to relieve the distress felt in regard to water for domestic purposes in some villages in his District.	Do do	
15	Notification granting Amildar Tirumala Rao, 6 months' furlough and appointing Manjappa, Peshkar, to act as 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Shikarpur Taluk, was gazetted and copy sent to Nagar Commissioner.	Do do	
16	Notification appointing Lazarus Domingo, Peshkar, a Magistrate of the 3rd Class with additional powers as described, was gazetted and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner in reply.	Do do	
17	Notification granting Khaja Mohadin, Amildar, two months and twenty days' privilege leave and appointing Tammaiya to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate, was gazetted and copy sent to Officiating Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
18	Copy of Government of India, Financial Department, No. 141, intimating that the Secretary of State for India had sanctioned the supply of the books indented for, for this Province, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.	Do do	
19	Notification investing Captain E S. Ludlow, Acting Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District, with the powers of a Magistrate under Section 35 of Act X of 1872 and with enhanced powers under Section 36 of the Act, was gazetted and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
20	The Compiler of the Mysore Gazette was directed to supply a copy of the Gazette in future to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras. Communicated in reply to the Consulting Engineer, Madras.	10th do	
21	Notification intimating that Mr. T. E. Woodcock was in charge of the Túmkúr District from 30th March to 3rd April 1876, both days inclusive, was gazetted and copy sent to Nundydroog Commissioner.	11th do	
22	Notification granting T. R. Malhari Rao, Munsiff of Chaikere Sub-division, Chitaldroog District, one month's privilege leave of absence, was gazetted and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
23	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed of the despatch of three copies of the Financial Codes for the use of the Munsiffs in the Chitaldroog District.	Do do	
24	Notification investing Mr. Abdul Khadar, Assistant Commissioner, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class referred to in Section 26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and in Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Section 27 (*a*), as also appointing him as Magistrate of the Chikballapur-division of the Kolar District with the powers referred to in Section 28, was gazetted and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	12th do	
25	An application from one Mr. Skirving for a piece of land for coffee cultivation, was returned to Commissioner, Nagar Division, for disposal, with reference to the Proceedings noted.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
26	Copies of communications from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, reporting that Her Majesty's mails were robbed on the night of the 5th instant on the Bangalore-Mysore road, and the steps taken by him in the case, were transmitted to the Post Master General, Madras.	12th May 1876.	
27	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was informed that a further detailed report of all the circumstances connected with the robbery of Her Majesty's mail was required for communication to the Supreme Government.	Do do	
28	Notification granting Mr. W. King, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, one month's privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of it, was gazetted and copy sent to the Conservator of Forests.	13th do	
29	Notification appointing Captain J. W. M. Anderson, Deputy Superintendent, to act as Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, during the employment of Major J. P. Grant as Officiating Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, was gazetted and copy sent to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	Do do	
30	Notification granting Captain Haleman, Adjutant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, 30 days' subsidiary leave to enable him to proceed to Madras to appear before a final Medical Board, was gazetted and copy sent to the Commandant of the Corps.	15th do	
31	The Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, was requested to be so good as to furnish information whether Uncovenanted Assistant Superintendents of Police in the Madras Presidency had been admitted to the benefits of the more favorable Uncovenanted Leave Rules on the terms of the Secretary of State's Despatch, published in the *Gazette of India*, under Notification dated 31st March 1876.	Do do	
32	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was informed that the Proprietor of the "Kasimul Akbar," a local Hindustani paper, should be required to refund a sum of Rs. 62—8—0 paid to him for advertisements as he was bound under the terms of an agreement executed by him to publish all Government Notifications free of charge.	16th do	
33	Notification granting Surgeon P. H. Benson of the Nagar Division, one month's privilege leave was gazetted and copy sent to Deputy Surgeon General.	Do do	
34	In reply, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner approved generally of certain proposals submitted by him relative to the increase of the strength of the Revenue Survey Department, and he was requested to submit a proposition statement, prepared in the prescribed form for the entertainment of the additional establishment required, for submission to the Government of India for sanction.	Do do	
35	In reply, the Inam Superintendent was informed that, on the return of Mr. T. Kitto, Assistant Superintendent, from the privilege leave granted to him, Mr. Rajagopalaiya, the Manager of the Inam Office, was to revert to his own appointment, as it had been arranged not to appoint an Assistant in place of Mr. Narsimmaiengar.	17th do	
36	Copy of Government No. 5—263, from the Home Department, relative to all patients at dispensaries being required to present themselves in person to receive medicine instead of being allowed to send a representative for it, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, for report.	Do do	
37	Notification granting Narsinga Rao Amildar of the Banavar Taluk, three months' privilege leave and appointing Malebennur Venkat	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Rao to act during that period, was gazetted and copy sent to Commissioner, Nagar Division.		
38	The Officiating Chief Commissioner's orders on the proceedings of the Bench of Justices held in April last, recommending an application from Messrs. Arathoon & Co. to establish a brewery in Bangalore, were communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	18th May 1876.	
39	A tabular statement shewing the exact financial result of the proposals in connection with the increments to the salaries of the Director and Inspectors of the Mysore Educational Department, was submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department in compliance with the instructions conveyed in No. 121 of the 18th ultimo.	19th do	
40	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Superintendent of the Experimental Farm might purchase small quantities of seeds on obtaining the sanction of the Commissioner in each case.	Do do	
41	Copies of Chief Commissioner's Diary of Proceedings for April 1876 were transmitted to the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Foreign, Financial, Home, and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Departments.	Do do	
42	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner approved of the proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District in the establishment of a cholera quarantine station beyond Seringapatam near the junction of the Bangalore and Hassan roads.	Do do	
43	Notification appointing Major A. W. C. Lindsay to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bangalore, until further orders, was gazetted and copy sent to that Officer.	Do do	
44	Notification extending the leave on medical certificate granted to C. Ramaiya, Amildar, to the 31st October 1876, was gazetted and copy sent to Nagar Commissioner.	20th do	*Vide* Progs for Feb 1876, Part II "General" No.
45	Notification granting Mr. T. Ananda Rao, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the Bangalore District, an additional month's leave on medical certificate, was gazetted and copy sent to Nundydroog Commissioner.	Do do	*Vide* Procs for April 1876, Part II. "General" No.
46	Notification granting Mr. E. C. Shanmugavelu Pille. Assistant Commissioner, 6 weeks' privilege leave, was gazetted and copy sent to the Ashtagram Commissioner with the intimation that the Officiating Chief Commissioner approved of the arrangements in consequence proposed by him.	22nd do	
47	The annual return of presses worked, and newspapers or periodicals published in this Province and Coorg during the year 1875—76, was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
48	Notification relative to the return to duty of Major T. G. Clarke, Officiating Secretary, was gazetted.	Do do	
49	Notification relating to the return to duty of Lieutenant-Colonel Pearse, Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was gazetted.	23rd do	
50	A statement of measures taken for the extermination of wild animals and snakes during 1875 was submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.	Do do	
51	Notification appointing Mr. T. R. A. Tambu Chetti, Assistant Commissioner, to be Head Sheristadar, Chief Commissioner's Office, in succession to Mr. B. Gopalaiya deceased, and of his having assumed charge, was gazetted and copy sent to Mr. Tambu Chetti.	24th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date previous Orders.
52	In reply, the President of the Cantonment Municipal Commission, Bangalore, was informed that, as there seemed to be no objection to the establishment of a skating rink in Bangalore by one Major Taylor, the Officiating Chief Commissioner authorized the issue of a special license for the purpose to that gentleman.	25th May 1876.	
53	Notification posting Mr. W. Porteous, Special Assistant Commissioner, to the Bangalore District, was gazetted and copies sent to Officers concerned.	Do do	
54	Notification intimating that the maganis of the late Vastara Taluk as denoted have been exempted from the operation of the Forest Rules was gazetted.	Do do	
55	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the temporary employment of Mr. Dunning as Assistant in his Office on Rs. 100 per mensem, for a further period of six months, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	27th do	*Vide* Vol. of Proces. for Jan. 1876, Part II, "Financial" No.
56	A re-appropriation statement providing funds for the construction of rubbish cisterns in the town of Shimoga was returned to Nagar Commissioner duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
57	As solicited by the President, Town Municipal Commission, Bangalore, the disbursement of Rs. 273—12—6 from provision under "Reserve Extraordinary and Public Works" for improving the Sampangi tank in the vicinity of the town was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
58	A report and analysis of the publications registered in this Province and Coorg during the year 1875, under Act XXV of 1867, was submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.	Do do	
59	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that no arrangement could at present be made for deputing an Assistant with 1st Class powers to the Hassan District, but that the request would be borne in mind.	Do do	
60	Copy of Government of India No. 18—899, relative to the selection and training of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for perusal and return.	29th do	
61	The Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District was requested that, in submitting his fortnightly statement shewing the condition of the taluks in the District, to pay special attention to any localities in which the number of coolies, &c. employed on different works was increasing considerably.	Do do	
62	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner saw no ground for deviating from the rules laid down for the grant of travelling allowances to District Surveyors.	30th do	
63	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the proposal to introduce Municipal Rules into the village of Dommasandra in the Anekal Taluk was approved, but that before submitting the Budget for this Municipality the different sources of income should be reported.	Do do	
64	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that the transfer of villages from one taluk to another was to be avoided where not imperatively called for.	Do do	
65	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that the refund of Rs. 104, being unexpended balance of the amount of estimate for restoring the kayamgutta Krishnarajpur tank, was sanctioned.	Do do	
66	In reply, the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, Bangalore, was informed that the course adopted by him of making a re-appro-	31st do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	priation of budget grants without previous sanction was unauthorized, and he was directed in future to report excess expenditure under any particular heads to this Office.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.		
67	Notification granting Conductor M. Gaynor six months' leave on medical certificate was gazetted and copy sent to President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, Bangalore.	31st May 1876.	
68	Under circumstances represented by the Judicial Commissioner, the payment of Rs. 6—13—0 on account of law-books purchased by the Judicial Assistant, Túmkúr, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
69	Copy of Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 951, dated 17th May 1876, relative to elephants captured in Southern India, was forwarded to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, for communication to Mr. Sanderson.	Do do	
70	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that exchanges of land and more especially service inam lands taken up for the Military Hospital in the Cantonment of Bangalore, should be regulated rather by their old assessment than by their extent.	Do do	
71	Copy of Government of India No. 8—792, dated 16th instant, with file, relating to the judgment of the Queen's Bench in the case of Rastomji *vs.* The Queen, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
72	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,806—0—0, for repairing the Puttabasappanakere tank in the town of Channagiri, was sanctioned on the understanding that the work was urgently needed for the relief of distress.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, June 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

EDUCATIONAL.

B.

TABULAR STTAEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copy of Government of India No. 142, declining to sanction the increase recommended to the salaries of the Head Masters of the High Schools at Mysore and Shimoga and making proposals as to the grading of some of the Officers of the Mysore Educational Department, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information and for an expression of his views.	29th May 1876.	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, June 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

MILITARY.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	A return shewing the number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and effective Volunteers in the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, as also the number of Cadets, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Military Department.	2nd May 1876.	
2	As recommended by the Military Assistant, certain arrangements to fill vacancies in the commissioned ranks of the Barr occasioned by transfers to the Pension List were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with copy of roll.	16th do	
3	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that, under the circumstances represented, the location of the Biradari of Siledars at Channapatna until further orders was sanctioned.—Communicated to Military Assistant.	18th do	
4	In reply, the Military Assistant was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner authorized the suspension for misconduct, of Subedars Syed Mohadin and Syed Bakar of the Barr for three and six months respectively.	25th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, June 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

COORG PROVINCE,

MAY, 1876.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE HON'BLE R. A. DALYELL, M. C. S

OFFG. CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.—*Nil.*
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.—*Nil.*
FINANCIAL.—*Nil.*
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil*

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1876.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Superintendent's letter submitting a petition from the five distillers of the Fraserpet Distillery.* Passing orders on—.	No. 84—Rev. 7, dated 29th May 1876.	...	1st May 1876, Circuit No. 13.	1 to 3
3 to 4	*Survey of Paddy lands in Coorg.* Directing that copies of correspondence on the subject be communicated to the Officers noted.	No. 91—Rev. 3, dated 31st May 1876.	...	Part II. B. Department Financial, No. 2, dated 12th April 1876.	4

READ—

Letter from Offg. Superintendent of Coorg, dated 9th May 1876, No. 61—37.

No. 84—REV. 7, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH MAY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—With his letter dated 4th April 1876, the Superintendent submitted for favorable consideration, a petition from the five distillers of the Fraserpet distillery, which supplies the Province of Coorg with arrack, praying that for the several reasons stated they might be permitted to retain their stills, and that the existing arrangements might remain unchanged.

2. As it appeared that most of the distillers had purchased the right of vending spirits at the several shops for the entire official year, under the impression that the existing excise system would remain unaltered, the Superintendent was directed to inform them in reply to their memorial that no change of system would be made until after the close of the present official year. The Superintendent was requested, at the same time, to report certain particulars in regard to the Abkari revenue of the Province, and to state the strength and retail prices at which arrack was sold in the principal towns and villages.

3. In the statements submitted with the letter above recorded the Offg. Superintendent has supplied this information. It appears that the general Abkari revenue has been somewhat increased by the augmentation of duty which took place in July 1873, but that the consumption has been seriously affected. The revenue from still head duty and the consumption of liquor during the past five years is given in the margin. It may be roughly stated that the increase of duty has had the effect of reducing the consumption from about 70,000 gallons to about 58,000 gallons or by just 17 per cent.

Year.		Gallons		Rupees.
1871—72	...	69,309	...	80,336
1872—73	...	70,056	....	87,571
1873—74	...	58,365	...	88,097
1874—75	...	54,867	...	89,151
1875—76	..	58,345	...	94,568

4. To this extent it is probable that the consumption of inferior brandy has been increased, and the cause of the transfer of consumption is at once explained by a reference to the figures given by the Superintendent as to the retail prices charged for arrack. It will be seen that both in villages and towns 10 as. 8 p. per bottle, or Rs. 4 per gallon, was the rate charged, up to July 1873. The duty was then increased by 6 annas per gallon, and the price was raised by the vendors to 12 annas per bottle or Rs. 4—8—0 per gallon in towns, and to 14 annas per bottle or Rs. 5—4—0 per gallon in villages. It will thus be noticed that the only effect which the increased duty had upon the distillers and vendors was to raise their profits upon each gallon by 2 annas in towns and by 14 annas in villages. The consumers, on the other hand, were required to pay enhanced prices for their liquor, and the effect was at once apparent on the consumption. As the liquor is stated to be sold at the low strength of 30 below proof, it can be well imagined that at 12 and 14 annas per bottle it could not compete with inferior brandy of a strength probably of from 8° to 10° under proof, at about a rupee a bottle.

5. In his report to the Madras Government in 1873 upon the Abkari system of Mysore and Coorg, the present Offg. Chief Commissioner stated that, ordinarily, a sum of Rs. 1—4—0 per gallon would allow arrack to be distilled and sold at a small profit, after paying all expenses of distillation, distribution, and sale. In his Proceedings dated 21st March 1874, No. 6953, the Chief Commissioner, Sir Richard Meade, remarked that from investigations made in his Office, he found that Mr. Balyell's calculation to this effect had been most liberal to distillers and vendors.

6. If the Abkari figures of Coorg are considered by the light of this fact, it will be found that the profits of the distillers and vendors must have been simply enor-

mous before the increase of the duty in 1873 and that they have been little less extravagant since that date, so that no consideration in regard to any outlay incurred by them need be allowed to interfere with the adoption, hereafter, of a new system which will secure to the State a more equitable share of the sum taken from the public in payment for spirits. As before remarked, the sale of spirits before the increase of duty was about 70,000 gallons per annum. On this quantity the State received Rs. 1—4—0 per gallon, as still-head duty, and about 5½ annas per gallon in the shape of shop-licence-fees, in all Rs. 1—9—6 per gallon. As the purchaser paid Rs. 4—0—0 per gallon, for the liquor, the balance or Rs. 2—5—6 went to the distiller and vendor for their costs and profits. If Rs. 1—4—0 per gallon is sufficient for this purpose, it is clear that these parties have been, for years, receiving upwards of Rs. 70,000 per annum, which ought either to have been left in the pockets of the purchasers, or to have swelled the Government revenue. Similarly, since the increase of duty, or during the past three years, the licit consumption has fallen to about 58,000 gallons per annum. The still-head duty has been at the rate of Rs. 1—10 per gallon, and about 7 annas per gallon has been paid as license-fees, or Rs. 2—1—0 per gallon in all. The Superintendent puts the present retail price at 14 annas per bottle in villages and 12 annas in towns, which is strange, as usually the price is higher in towns than in villages, but assuming all liquor to have been sold at the lower rate, the retail price will be Rs. 4—8—0 per gallon. The distillers' and vendors' share of this sum during the past three years has consequently been Rs. 2—5—0 per gallon, and their profits above what may be considered fair have been about Rs. 60,000 per annum.

7. Probably in no part of India could so complete an instance of the entire failure of the Sadar Distillery system be adduced. The very essence of that system is competition among the distillers and vendors of liquor. Without that it at once degenerates in the very worst mode of raising a revenue from spirits, an unrestricted monopoly. In the present case it is impossible to suppose that if there had been any sort of competition amongst the distillers and sales-men, the consumers would have been required to pay Rs. 2—5—6 and Rs. 2—5—0 per gallon in addition to the dues of Government, when it is known that spirits of a fair quality can be manufactured and sold at a moderate profit at Rs. 1—4—0 per gallon exclusive of duty. The Abkari revenue of the Province moreover has not increased as it should have done during the past decade, considering the advance which has been made by the people in material prosperity during that period. A reference to the statistics of previous year shews that the collections from this source rose from about Rs. 25,000 in 1850—51 to Rs. 75,000 in 1860—61, and that in the year 1862—63 they amounted to no less than Rs. 1,34,410; whereas it will be seen from the figures entered in the margin of para 3 above, that of late years the revenue has never reached a lakh of rupees.

8. In most of the Provinces of India in which the Sadar Distillery system of managing the excise revenue is in force, which the Offg. Chief Commissioner has had an opportunity of visiting, he usually found an entire absence of *bonâ fide* competition among the distillers and vendors of spirits, and he cannot suppose that the circumstances of Coorg are so different as to make it likely that any efforts to induce such competition will have better results hereafter than have hitherto been obtained. The only remedy, then, for the state of affairs above disclosed, appears to him to be the adoption of an entirely new system of managing the revenue from spirits such as has recently taken place in the Mysore District, though Mr. Dalyell is of opinion that the plan now in force there is susceptible of several improvements. The monopoly for both the manufacture and sale of spirits should, he thinks, be disposed of by tender with full notice, in order to enable eligible persons from all parts of the country to compete. The advertisement calling for tenders should fix the strength of the spirits to be sold, and the retail prices at such rates as may be deemed advisable. Probably in a cold hill district like that of Coorg, it would be found desirable to raise the strength beyond 30° u. p. which is weaker than any spirits sold in the Mysore plateau. The retail price might moreover with advantage be reduced to the old rate of Rs. 4—0—0 per gallon. It should also

be stated that the spirits must be manufactured from the best materials and on an approved system at the Government Distillery and under the supervision of Government Officers; and persons tendering should be required to state the rate of duty they are prepared to pay on each gallon issued, and the number of gallons upon which they are willing to pay this rate whether issued or not. They should also be required to enter into such other engagements regarding the manufacture and sale of the spirits as might be found necessary or desirable.

9. At first sight the natural objection will be raised to such a system, that it is a monopoly, but practically it is no stricter a monopoly than now exists. The monopoly of the manufacture of spirits is now entirely in the hands of three or four persons, and as they combine to sell at precisely the same rates, they are in, practically, the same position as a single monopolist. Similarly, the monopoly of vend for each locality is under the present system sold by auction, and the purchaser is in fact a single monopolist for that locality. Under the present system there is the disadvantage that these monopolists are entirely unrestricted; whereas under the system proposed, the State have the power to place upon the monopolist every restriction which they conceive to be necessary whether in the interests of the revenue, or of the public. For instance, the requirement fixing a minimum payment by the monopolist, whether the amount of duty at the prescribed rate, per gallon, on the issues from the Distillery reach this amount or not, is a guarantee not only that no spirits will be smuggled out of the Distillery, but also, to a certain extent, that no illicit distillation will be permitted in the Province. The competition amongst the various candidates for the monopoly will have the effect of fixing this minimum guarantee at a sum representing the duty upon the full consumption of the Province; consequently, if either smuggling out of the Distillery or illicit distillation should take place, that consumption will be affected, and the monopolist will be a loser. It will therefore be essential that for his own sake he should aid the Government in preventing both abuses. Similarly, the requirements as to the mode of manufacture of the spirit, the restriction as to the retail price to be charged and the strength at which the spirit shall be sold, are distinct safeguards to the public against what otherwise might be the injurious effect of a monopoly upon their interests.

10. If such a system as that sketched above be adopted, the Officiating Chief Commissioner fully expects that with a retail price of Rs. 4 per gallon for spirits, at say 15° under proof, tenders will be received offering a minimum payment, representing the duty on not less than 70,000 or 75,000 gallons, for on these terms arrack would probably be able to compete favorably with European spirits, and something more than the old rates of consumption should be reached. What the precise minimum sum would be would of course depend upon the rate of duty tendered; but if the figures above stated are correct as to actual cost of manufacture and sale of spirits and a further sum of even 4 annas per gallon be allowed in consideration of the increased strength of the spirits, the rate of duty offered would not be less than Rs. 2—8—0 per gallon, and the minimum guaranteed annual revenue would probably be from Rs. 1,75,000 to Rs. 1,87,500, or say double the existing revenue.

11. The Officiating Superintendent of Coorg will be requested to take the whole subject into his consideration and to report his views fully in sufficient time, to enable, at least six months' public notice to be given of any change of system.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 31st May 1876.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta, Genl. No. 11—2, dated Bangalore, 12th April 1876.

I have the honor by desire of the Officiating Chief Commissioner to solicit the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, under the following circumstances.

On an application made by the Superintendent of Coorg in 1869, for sanction to the issue to certain ryots of Jamma Sannads, *i. e.*, Pattas for lands held on "Jamma" or reduced assessment, which had been inadvertently withheld since the year 1851-52 previously, the then Commissioner Mr. Bowring was led to suspect that encroachments had been made on the area of land assessable on the Jamma tenure, and directed that the area of Jamma holdings in several villages should be examined and tested with reference to the old accounts. From the want of a proper establishment for the purpose, the work proceeded very slowly, and was at one time suspended pending the introduction of the Topographical Survey in Coorg, when the work was resumed under the control of the Assistant Superintendent of the Survey. According to the arrangements then adopted, the measurement of fields was effected by the Survey Department, and the demarcation by the Revenue Officers, care being taken to assure the Coorgs that there was no intention to re-assess their Jamma lands or alter existing rates. To aid in the work, it became necessary to employ extra hands who were termed paddy-land surveyors and lascars, at a trifling cost, which in the case under present reference amounted to Rs. 21-14-1, and as the work was undertaken solely for purposes connected with the administration of the revenue, and formed no essential part of the Topographical Survey, the charges have been debited hitherto in contingent bills, and passed under the authority of the Chief Commissioner's order contained in his Proceedings No. 136—14, dated 5th June 1873, of which a copy is enclosed.

The Comptroller General has objected to these charges being so treated, and has requested that the authority of the Government of India may be obtained to the entertainment of the establishment.

I am desired however to submit that the special survey will be limited to 10 or 12 villages only, and that in no case will the work be continued beyond another season, *viz.*, that of 1876-77, when the object of the investigation will have been fully secured. Under the circumstances, the Officiating Chief Commissioner would solicit the sanction to the contingent charges in question being entered and passed on contingent bills as at present, until the close of the official year 1876-77.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, To the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, [Land Revenue and Settlement.] No. 364, dated Simla, 20th May 1876.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 11—2, dated the 12th ultimo, and in reply to state that the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction your proposal that charges incurred on account of the establishment employed in measuring village lands in Coorg should be entered and passed on contingent bills as at present, on the understanding that the expenditure will end with the official year 1876—77.

No. 91—Rev. 3, dated Bangalore, 31st May 1876.

Ordered, that copies of the foregoing correspondence be communicated to the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, and Superintendent, Madras Revenue Survey, for information.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Assistant Superintendent,
Coorg Revenue Survey.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Coorg Planters' Association, submitting copy of the Proceedings of a Committee of the Association.* Passing orders on.—	No. 121—G. 26, dated Bangalore, 23rd May 1876.	...	...	1 to 3

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, General Department, 23rd May 1876.

From the Honorary Secretary, Coorg Planters' Association, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, dated Mercara, 26th April 1876.

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your perusal a copy of the Proceedings of a Committee of the Coorg Planters' Association held at Mercara this day.

I have further the honor to request that you will be good enough to obtain an appointment, for such date as may be convenient to the Chief Commissioner, for a deputation of the Coorg Planters' Association to wait upon the Chief Commissioner for the purposes set forth in the resolutions of the meeting above referred to.

Committee meeting of the Coorg Planters' Association held at the Association Rooms, Mercara, on the 26th day of April 1876.

Present.

The Rev. Alfred Fennell (Chairman).
Mr. H. P. Drummond.
„ H. Mann, Junior
Mr. G. Martin.
„ A. Cooper Abbs (Honorary Secretary).

1. Proposed by the Rev. A. Fennell and resolved unanimously, that a deputation of the Association be organized to wait upon the Chief and Judicial Commissioners of Coorg during their approaching visit to Mercara to represent matters connected with the coffee planting interest and general welfare of the Province, requiring their attention.

2. Proposed by Mr. George Martin and resolved unanimously, that the following gentlemen be appointed to form the deputation :—

The Rev. Alfred Fennell.	Mr. A. R. Alston.	Mr. James Chisholm.
Mr. H. Mann, Senior.	„ C. M. Grant, Senior.	„ H. P. Drummond.
„ Angus McInnes.	„ F. Mangles.	„ A. Cooper Abbs.

3. Proposed by Mr. Mann and resolved unanimously, that the Chief Commissioner be solicited to use his influence with the Government of India to obtain an increased grant of Rs. 50,000 for the purposes of the Department of Public Works.

4. Proposed by Mr. Drummond and resolved unanimously, that the Chief Commissioner be solicited to cancel or relax or cause to be cancelled or relaxed the order existing or supposed to exist prohibiting the slaughter of cattle for the purposes of consumption within the limits of the Province.

5. Proposed by the Rev. A. Fennell and resolved unanimously, that the attention of the Chief Commissioner be drawn to the scarcity of land in Coorg available for coffee cultivation under the Waste Land Rules, and that he be solicited to exert his influence to cause the Government reserved forest demarcation line to be thrown back from the Galladahalla to the Anchemane halla as already proposed and favorably reported upon by the late Superintendent and the Conservator of Forests, and that the Chief Commissioner be further solicited to press this matter to an early conclusion.

6. Proposed by Mr. Drummond and resolved unanimously, that the great difficulty and delay in serving summonses and executing warrants both within the Province and especially within the adjoining Territory of Mysore be represented to the Judicial Commissioner, and that he be solicited to devise means for the more efficient performance of this important portion of judicial procedure.

7. Proposed by the Rev. A. Fennell and resolved unanimously, that the attention of the Chief Commissioner and Inspector General of Police be drawn to the present unsatisfactory and inefficient Police organization of the Province, and that they be solicited to procure for the Province a Police Force organized on the principle of those existing in the Madras Presidency and Mysore Province.

8. Proposed by Mr. Abbs and resolved unanimously, that a copy of the Proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner and to the Superintendent of Coorg, and that the latter be solicited to support the views of the Association as resolved at this meeting.

No. 121—Genl. 26, dated Bangalore, 23rd May 1876.

Order thereon.—The subjects referred to in the Proceedings mentioned above were discussed, in an informal manner, on the 1st instant, when the deputation referred to therein was received by the Chief and Judicial Commissioners at Upway house, Mercara, and certain orders on several points were then verbally issued to the Superintendent of Coorg. The Officiating Chief Commissioner however deems it advisable, lest any of the important questions which were brought under consideration should be lost sight of, to place on record the following notes of the proceedings.

2. In regard to the deputation's request that an additional grant for the Public Works in Coorg should be solicited from the Government of India, Mr. Dalyell, in the first place, desired to know whether there was any particular work which the deputation would wish to see pushed forward, and whether as an earnest of their anxiety they would be prepared with a grant-in-aid from private subscriptions. The road from Mercara to Siddapur was named as a line which would be of immense advantage to the Province, and upon which it was understood that the Executive Engineer, Mr. Lynam, was quite prepared to spend a very much larger amount than had been allotted in the current year's Budget; but it was feared that no assistance could be expected from private subscriptions.

3. The Officiating Chief Commissioner was of opinion that any application to the Government of India for further funds would be greatly strengthened had he been placed in a position to say that the residents of the locality were so convinced of the necessity of completing the line of road in question at an early date, that they had themselves subscribed liberally for the purpose; but he would, nevertheless, have great pleasure in referring the question of the provision of further funds for the particular work to the Mysore P. W. D. in the first instance, and the Executive Engineer would at any rate be desired so to expend the funds at present at his disposal as to secure, if possible, the opening of a fair-weather road for the greater part of the distance before the next crop season.

4. As to the killing of cattle for food in the Province, the Officiating Chief Commissioner reminded the deputation that the order to the contrary had been in force, and well known when they purchased their estates. In the proclamation of 1834, under which the Province was taken under the direct protection of the British Government, the Coorgs had been assured that their civil and religious usages would be respected, and in accordance with this assurance an order had been passed at the beginning of the following year prohibiting the slaughter of cattle for food, as it had been ascertained that the practice "was highly offensive to the religious feelings of the people." Under these circumstances Mr. Dalyell stated that he was not prepared to interfere with this order, unless undoubted evidence could be adduced that the feelings of the Coorgs in this respect had undergone a decided change during the past forty years.

5. The Committee's third request—that the demarcation line of the reserved forests in the bamboo tract should be thrown further back so as to place more land at the disposal of planters—had, the Officiating Chief Commissioner informed the meeting, been already recommended by him to the Government of India; but that pending the submission of certain information, which he understood was now nearly ready, sanction had not been accorded. In reply to certain remarks which were made in connection with this subject, as to the very large sums which had, occasionally, been required as payment for wood growing upon lands taken up under the rules, and as to the delay which usually took place in the disposal of applications for land, the Officiating Chief Commissioner assured the meeting that he was fully sensible of the importance of the enterprize in which they were engaged, that he was quite prepared to afford to them and all others who were desirous of investing their capital in Coorg, every reasonable encouragement, and that they might rely upon his taking immediate notice of any particular cases of delay which might be brought forward. In the meantime, the

Officiating Superintendent, Captain Shaw, would be requested to look into both matters, and Mr. Dalyell felt sure that so far as he was concerned he would take care that all possible expedition was used in making over lands applied for, whenever they were available. The Forest Department would also be requested to consider and report on the price now charged for the timber on lands taken up under the rules.

6. As regarded the alleged difficulty and delay in serving summons and executing warrants both within the Province and in the adjoining Territory of Mysore, the deputation referred specially to such processes issued under the Breach of Contract Act (XIII of 1859). The Judicial Commissioner pointed out to the meeting that there was no reason why there should be any delay or difficulty *within* the Province in this matter, and that if there had been any instances of such difficulty or delay, they should at once be brought to the notice of the Superintendent, who would take measures to prevent their recurrence. Mr. Gordon further observed that the case of the service of Coorg processes in the Mysore Province was different, as they were not enforcible in foreign territory and had no legal authority there ; but he promised to make inquiry as to delay or difficulty in the surrender of accused persons by the Mysore authorities, upon requisition from the Magistrates in Coorg, and to adopt every remedial measure consistent with the law in force.

7. In reply to the representation made by the deputation regarding the necessity of having a Police Force in Coorg organized on the Madras and Mysore system, the Judicial Commissioner said that such a force appeared to him unsuited to the Province generally; that the present Rural Police was a special force, who held lands on a sort of feudal tenure for police and other Government service; that it would be extremely difficult to supply the place of this force by one regularly organized, or to alter the existing tenure of lands. Mr. Gordon further pointed out to the meeting that, even were all this difficulty absent, he doubted whether, having regard to the physical peculiarities of the country, and to the facts that it was sparsely populated and crime was in a comparatively low state, the Province would at all be benefited by the change of police system advocated. With respect to the towns in Coorg the case was different, and he mentioned that a scheme for a more suitable and reformed Town Police was now under consideration.

8. The deputation was understood to refer specially to offences of cattle trespass and coffee stealing. In regard to the former of these offences. the Judicial Commissioner observed that some good might probably result if the Superintendent were to issue orders through the village officials requiring the owners of cattle to secure them at night. As to coffee stealing it was to be hoped that the improvement of the Town Police might check it to some extent, as the main offenders were the receivers who generally carried on some petty trade in or near the towns. If the planters were to combine and take vigorous measures, employing during crop season some special detective agency, they would probably succeed in bringing home the offence to some of the principal receivers. and this undoubtedly would have the best possible effect. The Superintendent would of course readily afford his assistance whenever applied to. All that could be done to put down coffee stealing was being done by the existing Government agency, and no pains on this matter would be spared hereafter, but such special help as the planters, by their co-operation, might be able to afford would be invaluable, in the peculiar nature of the offence and the opportunity for its commission.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner.
„ Superintendent of Coorg. } for report.
„ Conservator of Forests. }
„ D. P. W. Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1876.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As recommended by the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, sanction was conveyed to the transfer of convicts from the Mercara to the Fraserpet Jail on account of the ensuing monsoon; and the Deputy Surgeon General was requested to make arrangements for the services of an Apothecary to be placed in medical charge of the temporary jail at the latter place, to join about the beginning of June next.	6th May 1876.	
2	Copy of letter No. 345, dated 16th May 1876, from the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, intimating that Apothecary J. A. Costello had been directed to hold himself in readiness to proceed on special duty to Fraserpet, was communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg.	19th do	
3	The Superintendent of Coorg having reported on the proceedings connected with the case of one Madaiya *versus* Kallaiya of Kallangal in the Kiggatnad Taluk, regarding a dispute about a certain Jamma land, it was ordered that the parties connected with the case should be referred to the Civil Courts for a settlement of their disputes.	31st do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, June 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1876.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	An application from Mr. Donald Stewart, dated 28th April 1876, regarding the exchange of land in the "Bamboo" District, for the Hondigudibetta estate, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg, for full report.	1st May 1876.	
2	The Superintendent of Coorg having submitted a petition from certain distillers, praying that the stills held by them may be continued in their names, he was requested to inform the petitioners that the existing system will be continued till the end of the official year.	Do do	*Vide* Part II, B. Dept. of Rev. Agri. and Com., No 7 dated 16th March 1876.
3	In reply, Messrs. J. Fowler, H. P. Drummond and M. B. P. Urquhart were informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner cannot, without further consideration, pledge himself to any particular course of action on the subject of their application for an exchange of lands in Coorg.	3rd do	*Vide* Part I, A. Index Nos. 1 to 2, No. 648 Rev 34, dated Bangalore 25th Feb. 1876.
4	The Superintendent of Coorg having solicited instructions as to whether the lands applied for by Messrs Drummond, Savage, and Fowler, in exchange for jungles resigned, are to be made over to them without being surveyed, he was requested to direct Captain Clerk to depute a Surveyor at once to the spot, to ascertain what the acreage of each piece of land is, and how much has been cleared in each case.	10th do	*Vide*, Do.
5	Duplicate copy of a petition from Messrs Pittis, Mann and Brown, dated 7th April 1876, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg, with a request to report if the land which they wished to resign contains valuable timber.	Do do	
6	The Superintendent of Coorg having submitted for orders an application from Mr. F. Mangles for 1000 acres of land in Coorg in lieu of 10,000 acres in British Burmah, he was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner's sanction has not been accorded to the exchange, but that he should report on the area, &c, of the lands now applied for. He was also to state whether it was, in his opinion, desirable to make over the lands in question. Mr. F. Mangles was informed at the same time that he was mistaken in supposing that the exchange of land applied for by his attorney, Mr. H. A. Mangles, had been sanctioned. He was told that he was simply asked to state what land in Coorg he desired to take upon the terms mentioned in his brother's letter.	Do do	*Vide* Part II, B. Dept of Rev. Agri and Com., Nos 1 and 2 dated 21st April 1876.
7	The Superintendent of Coorg was requested to obtain and submit Mr. Richter's opinion as to whether the other experiments in culture now carried on in the Government Chinchona Gardens cannot be continued on a portion of the grounds, the expenses being borne from the amount provided for the maintenance of the plantation, *viz*, Rs. 200.	18th do	*Vide* Part II, B. Dept. of Rev. Agri and Com, No 2, dated 29th June 1875
8	The Superintendent of Coorg having intimated that the application of Sitaramaiya to close the distillery for the manufacture of arrack from paddy had been complied with, and he was requested to inform whether Captain Taylor and Mr. F. Mangles had also withdrawn from the distillery,	20th do	Part I, A. Dept of Rev Ag. and Com. Index Nos. 3, 4, dated 26th Feb 1875.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
9	The Superintendent of Coorg having submitted a proposal for increasing the strength of the Conservancy Establishment in Virarajendrapet, he was desired to inform from what source the additional cost can be met.	23rd May 1876.	
10	It was intimated to the Superintendent of Coorg that the sale of the right for collecting market fees in the town of Virarajendrapet for 1876—77, for Rs. 2,750, was approved by the Officiating Chief Commissioner.	Do do	
11	The parchment title-deed of the Salop Estate in Kaggodlunad of the Mercara Taluk was returned to the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, in duplicate, duly countersigned by the Officiating Chief Commissioner.	Do do	
12	The Superintendent of Coorg was requested to explain how it is proposed to have a re-survey of the Kadubane Estate, which forms one block, and which was attached and resumed by Government.	27th do	Part II, B. Dept. of Rev. Agri. and Com. No. 9, dated 22nd March 1876.
13	The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Madras, was requested to communicate to this Office the final orders of the Government of Madras, regarding the boundary disputes between South Canara and Coorg.	Do do	Do No. 11, dated 27th March 1876.
14	The Superintendent of Coorg was requested to draw up and submit in a proper form the Bye-Laws of the Virarajendrapet Municipal Board.	31st do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, June 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1876.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests in Coorg, sanction was conveyed to the Forest Survey Establishment being continued to the end of June 1876.—Copies forwarded to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, Superintendent, Coorg Revenue Survey, and to the Superintendent of Coorg.	23rd May 1876.	No. 606—26, F., dated 9th Dec. 1874, and No. 375—10, dated 8th Aug. 1874.
2	It was reported for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, that as the orders of the Government of India on the Coorg Forest Budget Estimates for 1876—77 have not yet been received, the Conservator of Forests has been directed to work on the figures approved by the Chief Commissioner in his Proceedings No. 407—20, dated 7th October 1875.—Communicated to the Conservator of Forests in Coorg.	31st do	Part II. B. Dept. of Rev. Ag. & Com., (Forests.) No. 2, dated 7th Oct. 1875.

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, June 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1876.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	A re appropriation statement of Coorg District Fund Budget grant of the current year, with an estimate for Rs 600, for tracing the road from Murnad to the Taluk Cutcherry of Padinalknad, was returned to the Superintendent of Coorg, duly sanctioned.—Copy to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, with copy of abstract estimate and re-appropriation statement, for information.	1st May 1876.	
2	The deputation allowance bill of Major A. G. D. Logan, for Rs. 24—2—2, for having officiated as Superintendent of Coorg from 1st to 3rd February 1876, was returned to the Superintendent of Coorg, duly countersigned.	3rd do	
3	A copy of the Coorg Imperial Public Works Department Budget Estimate for 1876—77, together with the orders of the Government of India thereon, dated 27th March 1876, was forwarded to the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, for information.	4th do	
4	The Superintendent of Coorg having submitted for sanction an estimate for Rs. 971—8—0, for the purchase of furniture for the use of his Office and that of the Taluk Cutcherries in Coorg, he was requested to state from what funds the charge is to be met, as the balance of last year's budget provision has elapsed.	5th do	
5	A transfer receipt No. 83, dated 12th May 1876, for Rs. 12-10-0, was forwarded to the Agent, P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, Madras, in adjustment of charges incurred in the despatch of a case containing Coorg Administration Reports to the Under-Secretary of State for India, London.	13th do	
6	The "Travelling Allowance" and "Detailed Contingent" bills of the Coorg Revenue Survey for the months of January and February 1876, were returned to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Madras, duly countersigned.	Do do	
7	The sanction of the Government of India was solicited to an expenditure of Rs. 140 incurred in the purchase of a hill-tent for the use of Mr. Dickinson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore, on special duty in Coorg.	20th do	*Vide* Part II, B, Finl. No. 5, dated 15th Feb. 1876.
8	Also to an allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem being granted to the Hospital Assistant on duty at Mercara, for affording medical aid to the Coorg Survey subordinates.	Do do	No. 113-20, dated 21st May 1873.
9	Copy of letter No. 2852, dated 30th June 1874, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, was forwarded to the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, with reference to the objection made by the Comptroller General regarding the purchase of warm clothing for the peons of the Abkari and Judicial Departments of the Superintendent's Establishment.	Do do	
10	As solicited by the Superintendent of Coorg, sanction was conveyed to a re-appropriation statement for Rs. 1,134, to meet the cost of constructing 42 dust-bins within the Virajpet Municipality.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
11	A Notification of sanction, submitted by the Superintendent of Coorg, for Rs. 22, for repairing the latrine at Virarajendrapet, was accepted.	20th May 1876.	
12	A Notification of sanction, submitted by the Superintendent of Coorg, for Rs. 12—12—0, for repairing the hut for patients attacked with small pox at Virajpet, was accepted.	23rd do	
13	Under the explanation given, the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company, was requested to authorize the refund of a demurrage charge of Rs. 22—13—0 paid on 21 cases and 4 bales of stationery despatched to this Office.	27th do	
14	As solicited by the Superintendent of Coorg, a permanent advance of Rs. 20 was sanctioned to be paid to the Subedar of Padinalknad Taluk, to meet the weekly advances to the coolies working in the Nalknad Palace Gardens. The Superintendent was requested to enter into private arrangements for leasing the gardens, if reasonable terms are offered for two or three years.	31st do	Part II, B. Dept. of Rev. Ag. & Com. No. 3, dated 26th April 1876.
15	Copies of letter No. 724—5, dated 30th March 1876, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, and letter No. 243, dated 15th May 1876, from the Financial Secretary, regarding the pack bullock establishment attached to the Office of the Superintendent of Coorg, were forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg, for a full report on the several points noted therein.	Do do	Part II, B. Finl. Dept No. 12, dated 30th March 1876.

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *June* 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1876.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copy of Government of India Notification, Home Department, No. 757, dated 19th April 1876, regarding the sale of arms and ammunition in Coorg, Hyderabad and other Provinces, was forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.	4th May 1876.	
2	The monthly register of effective and non-effective Officers employed in the Coorg Province, with proportionate return and blank statement of vacancies for the month of April 1876, was forwarded to the Home Secretary.	Do do	
3	With reference to letter No. 1—51 of 28th January 1876, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, a comparative statement of vaccination operations in Coorg for the past ten years was submitted.	6th do	
4	It was signalled to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, that the above was despatched on the 6th instant.	13th do	
5	As solicited, sanction was conveyed to the Director of Public Instruction in Coorg, to the free transmission, by anché, of small packets of books addressed from the Government, Central Book Depôt, to the Mercantile Branch, Mercara.	20th do	
6	The Officiating Superintendent of Coorg having submitted a letter from the 1st Assistant Superintendent of Coorg, soliciting that the rule of remaining at Virajpet half the month may be modified, he was requested to state whether the previous orders to make Virajpet the head-quarters during the healthy season were carried out.	27th do	No. 457-51, dated 17th Sep. 1874.

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, June 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.